REGISTERED No. 1-[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,212.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ALMORA, 2,698 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	20
„ Narrakel	9	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Alleppey	9	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Tuticorin	11	„ Calingapatam	22
„ Colombo	12	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Galle	13	„ False Point	23
„ Negapatam	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mohomerah	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Fao	21
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bushire	23
„ Linga	13	„ Linga	27
„ Baharin	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Bushire	15	„ Jask	30
„ Fao	17	July 1875	
„ Mohomerah	17	„ Gwadur	2
Arrive BUSREH	18	„ Kurrachee	6
		Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S S CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY...... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st June 1875.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JUNE.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st May 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500
Do Suez	„ 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 31st May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT COLABA DEPOT, MIDDLE COLABA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Clutterbuck, consisting of plain blackwood and portable English furniture, with packing cases, dispense articles, cooking utensils, military appointments, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—

A handsome English built Mail Phaeton convertible into a Waggonette with a pair of handsome Bay Galloway and set of Harness complete.

AUCTION SALE of Lost and unclaimed goods, &c., at Boree Bunder Station.

On THURSDAY the 10th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large quantity of lost and unclaimed goods, &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, (by order of the mortgagee), on account and at the risk of KOJA KHAKEE DOSSA, the mortgagor, under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of the POWER of SALE, reserved to him, by Deed of Mortgage bearing date 1st June 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of LAND, or Government Ground, together with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House, or Range of Chawl, situate, lying and being at Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, in the sub district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 2,849, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by a street called Mutton Row, on the north by the property of Moorad Kapai, and on the south by the property of Joseph Gunny.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 3rd June 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Platedware, thin Stem Glassware, Porcelainware, Garden Plants, Poultry, Canaries, Rocking Horse, Carriage Horses, &c., at 17, Marine Lines, lately the property of Captain Gillmore, changing Residence.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1875, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the handsome and richly carved drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, consisting of circular pier, card, side washing tables, &c., Ottoman sofas, reclining chairs, sideboard, hanging argand and table kerosene lamps, single and double screens, Dugget and Cambay carpets, blackwood brass bound deed-box, writing and copying cases, thermometer dressing glasses, walnut and magic inkstands, rocking horse, perambulator, valuable horses and carriage, poultry, cow and calf, childs Pony, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ghandibhoy Jehangerjee Mody and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Madhowrow Dinanathjee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Malabar Hill Road, being in the Registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and in those of the Collector of House Assessment under No. , and bounded on the north by the Malabar Hill Road aforesaid, on the south by a public passage, on the west by the property of Premdar Byragee, and on the east by a piece of Government land, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Gunga Milkwoman and other tenants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ARDASEER FRAMJEE, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of Sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, Revolvers, single and double barrelled guns and rifle, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., in the compound of the Byculla Metal Mart, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of W. W. Whittaker, Esq., the same comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, cruet stand, pickle frame, toast rack, bread basket, decanter and fire stands, milk jug, beer cup, sugar basin, pedestal argand lamp, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved well seasoned blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining room pier, washing and dressing tables, sideboard, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, dining, easy, arm and without arm chairs, screen, kerosine lamps, Brussel's carpet, a solid mahogany grand square piano forte by Collard and Collard, flower vases, whatnot, revolver, a single barrelled gun in case, table cover, bookshelf, photographs and engravings, writing tables, hanging argand lustres, brass four post bedstead, cupboard, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing glasses, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A neat and strong English built open carriage with a pair of serviceable chestnut Arab Horses and Harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June 1875.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water. Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.,
(Late Yarrow and Hedley).
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows :—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

THE CULLUI COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
(THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000, in 5,000 Shares, of Rs. 50 each, with power to increase.

Rupees 10 per Share Payable on Application.

Rupees 40 per Share Payable on Formation of the Company and Allotment of Shares.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

T. J. FERGUSON, Esq., of Messrs. Hinde & Co., Calicut.
A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E., Calicut.
D. MANOCKJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
CULLIANJEE SOONDERJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
A. MACKENZIE, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

REGISTERED OFFICE AT CULLUI, CALICUT.

AGENTS.

In Bombay	Messrs. FORBES & Co.
In Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
In Calicut	Messrs. HINDE & Co.

To whom Applications for Shares may be addressed.

BANKERS.

Calicut	THE BANK OF MADRAS.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PRICHARD AND BARCLAY, Madras.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. HINDE & Co., Calicut.

MANAGER AND ENGINEER.

A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purchase, and further development, of the Cullui Works, situated at the mouth of the Cullui River, Calicut, (one of the largest Timber Depots in Western India). Owing to changes in the constitution of the Firm of Messrs. Hinde & Co. who opened the Works, it has been resolved to form them into a Company with limited liability.

The operations conducted at the Cullui Works are :—

Manufacture of Cocoanut Oil.
Do. Patent Manures for Coffee Estates.
Do. Coir Fibre and Yarn.

Purchase of Teak and other Timbers, and the preparation of same for the local, or export, markets.

Manufacture, and also import and sale, of Tools and general machinery required for Coffee Estates, and generally such work in Metals or Wood as is produced by Engineering Establishments for Public Works Department, Contractors, Plant, &c., &c.

Calicut is admirably situated for all these operations. The raw material is obtainable cheap and in abundance, and communication with export markets is easy. The local demand is also large.

The Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 30th June 1874, shewed a profit of 14 per cent. on block outlay, or about 12 per cent, nett after allowing for interest on working capital. This result must be considerably improved upon in future years, as many of the recent improvements and extensions to the Works had not come into full operation and effect in the period above referred to. The formation of a Company will also provide a larger working capital for the business than it has been possible hitherto to allow, and will permit of an extension of operations, already proved to be highly remunerative, but which for want of Funds have only been conducted hitherto on a comparatively small scale.

As the Works are in full operation, the Company, if formed, will enter at once into the profits of a current business with large orders in course of execution.

The Books, &c., of the Works can be most conveniently closed on the 30th June, and it is proposed that in the event of the necessary capital being subscribed, the Company should commence operations and take over the Works from the 1st July next.

Prospectuses giving full particulars of the Company's Work, Buildings, Machinery, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents named above.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. Rs. 8	0
Supe fine do.	„ 13	8
Balbriggan very fine	„ 19	0
Balbriggan embossed Silk	„ 32	0
Brown Cotton with Coloured Stripes	„ 18	0
Heather Coloured Stripes	„ 18	0

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet	Per doz. Rs. 22	0
Brown Lisle, with neat Fancy Stripes	„ 22	0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Drab Striped	Per doz. Rs. 18	0
Fine Red Drab Striped	„ 24	0
Superfine silver Grey	„ 20	0
Light Fawn	„ 20	0
Brown	„ 20	0
Fancy Colours	„ 16	0
Shetland Lamb's Wool	„ 35	0
Ribbed hand-knitted Grey Lamb's Wool	„ 38	0

KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS.

Gentlemen's hand-woven, assorted shades, per pair......Rs. 5 8 6 8

FOR DRESS WEAR.

Black Silk Socks	Rs. 8	8
Scarlet do.	8	8

BATHING DRAWERS.

Heather Mixed Cotton, Cotton	Rs. 2	8
Fancy striped do.	2	8

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS THIN GAUZE MERINO.

17 fine Gauze Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in Inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 3-8	4	4-8	5	5-8

The above is the best Banian we can procure at a reasonable price, and stand Indian washing well.

40 Gauze Merino Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 4	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8

This 40 Gauze is the finest Merino we have.

32 Indian Gauze Vest, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5-8	6-0	6-8	7	7-8

These Banians are made of silk and wool, and have always been considered the best for Indian wear.

Summer Merino Vests each.

Size of Chest in inches	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5	5-8	6	6-8

These Banians are worn in England during the summer and autumn months. They are very suitable for the Bombay cold season.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON AND MERINO PANTS, DOUBLE SEATED.

Brown Dress Cotton Pants.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 4-8	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8

Superior Merino.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

The above are double seated and suitable for hard riding.

Self Grey Merino each.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

Double seated as above.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.

Ladies' White Cotton extra fashioned double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13-8	15-8
		per dozen.		
Ladies' 2 Thread Balbriggan double Heels and Feet. A thoroughly serviceable Stocking	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	16-8	18-0	20-0
		per dozen.		

LADIES' MERINO HOSE.

Ladies' Heather Coloured Merino for Steamer wear, very warm	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13-8	14-8
		per dozen.		

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Girls' White Cotton fine useful Hose, full fashioned.

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Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	11	per dozen.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

Fine White Cotton Socks, Double Heels and Feet.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7	
Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8	per doz.

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Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7	
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	per doz.

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Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
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Ladies' Gauze Merino Under-Vests, low necks and short sleeves, made expressly for Indian wear. Rs. 4-8 5, 5 8

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BENEFIT OF THE

PARSEE LADY WHO LOST HER HUSBAND AND FOUND HIM AT D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1875.

FAMILY NIGHT.

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TICKETS AT Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay Musical Depot, No. 11, Meadows Street.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The NOTICE of MOTION given by Mr. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, which was to have been brought forward at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING on the 12th instant, has been WITHDRAWN.

H. W. BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd June 1875.

DENTISTRY.—DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.
II. To elect Directors.
III. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business that may be laid before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th instant to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

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RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
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„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
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Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 60, 100 to 1,000
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TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed very quiet, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, and from private sources we learn that in arrivals, owing to considerable pressure to sell, prices were slightly easier. This morning's market is reported as opening steadier; probable sales 12,000 bales against imports 10,000.

In New York yesterday Mid-Uplands was ⅛ cent. and futures 3/16 cents per lb. higher, the crop figures to date being as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts	3,000	9,000	13,000
„ Exports to U. K....	18,000	15,000	12,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,387,000	3,672,000	3,419,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,676,000	1,706,000	1,722,000

Yesterday's Manchester Market appears to have been very dull, Reuter advising no disposition to operate and quoting 7lb. 39 inch Shirtings 2¼d per piece lower.

Coffee is again dull and drooping at a partial decline of 1s. per cwt. Oils and Seeds unchanged. From the public telegrams it appears that the commercial failures pointed at for some days past are the Plymouth and Aberdare Iron Companies, involving a large firm of discount brokers. The latter is reported to be Messrs. Sandeman and Co., of London, but no particulars as to liabilities are yet known. In tis morning's message the stock markets are said to be recovering, so that it is to be presumed the effects are not very wide-spread, and in any case it does not appear that Bombay is in any way affected. Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅝ ex-dividend probably 93⅜ which would be equal to an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 103½ an advance of ¼.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual change to-day, but rates are week at yesterday's level. Very few bills are offering, and with anything like a moderate demand for remittance, we should doubtless see a further fall. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d. 11-16 ...	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3-16......	„
Credits	3 do	1s. 10 5-32......	„
Documents	3 do	1s. 10 3-16......	„

On Calcutta nothing has been done to day. Buyers have declined to go at 99½ for 60 days' sight, and sellers refuse to accept a worse rate. GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at yesterday's quotations.

SHARES continue quiet with no important change in values. Spinning and Weaving shares are a shade lower, and Mazagon Land Company have declined to Rs. 700. Bombay Burmah Trading Company have advanced to Rs. 1,725 per share.

COTTON has been in more active demand, and although in the morning a further decline of Rs. 2 had been established, it was recovered again during the day. A large business has been done in Dhollera descriptions, the more favourable appearance of the weather inducing shippers to extend their operations for a few days, but as dealers are rapidly storing their Stocks, after which they will probably be firmer in their demands, the present activity is not likely to last more than a day or two.

The receipts yesterday were 17,831 bales, making 45,452 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are again stronger and for steamers £2-10 is now generally asked. Iron ships are steady but unchanged at £2-7-6. Wooden vessels are firm and have engaged freely at £1-15 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there is almost nothing doing and no change in prices to notice.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5½ p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,2[illegible]
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	22 prem
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	715
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200:00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	675
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	570
300	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,[illegible]
300	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.ct	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	47½ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,[illegible]
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3[illegible]
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	565
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	555
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
[illegible]	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,400	1,000	all	100p.s*	Great Eastern	1,110
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,015
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,110
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,140
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,115
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	670
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075
500	1,000	250	31¼p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276½

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,215
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218-8-[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
...	£20	123 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
...	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,1[illegible]
...	£1[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,725
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
150	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	100	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,900	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	350 xd
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation		
—	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th May 1875.

Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,170	0	0
Merchandize	1,27,991	0	0
Telegraph	556	0	0
Total Rs.	1,76,717	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1874.

Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,944	0	0
Merchandize	1,14,104	0	0
Telegraph	444	0	0
Total Rs.	1,54,492	0	0
Increase Rs.	12,225	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship MAJESTIC, 1,170 tons, Captain J. P. Minott, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 30,543¼ cwts linseed.

THE ship OTTAR CAPS, 582 tons, Captain Grozier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong (March 16th) with a cargo of 12,677 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship SEA FLOWER, 1,100 tons, Captain L. Garrich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Falmouth (January 30th), with a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (May 29th), with a general cargo, four second class and one hundred and ten deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, will sail to-day for P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Abdool A. Ally Ebrahim, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE ship PEARL OF INDIA, 1,269 tons, Captain R. Stirling, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 23,714¼ cwts. linseed and 9,984 cwts. rapeseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, 360 tons, Captain H. J. Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (May 30th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. C. Davidson, and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Spitfire (s)	Nacoda	Surat & Bhownuggur.
2	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Carwar, May 29.
	Malacca (s)	Guy	Carwar, May 30.
	Ottar Caps	Grozier	Chittagong, May 16.
	Sea Flower	Garrich	Falmouth, Jan 30.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Pearl of India, Stirling, to Falmouth.
Ship Majestic, Minott, to Falmouth.
Steamer Cashmere, Turner, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Almora, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Lord Clyde, to Penang and Singapore via Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Gitana	Lane	Liverpool, Jany. 9.
	Hugo	Rehse	Trapani, Nov. 29.
29	Sir J. Lawrence(s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
28	Nagpore	......	......
	Peter Stuart	......	......
29	Timour	......	......

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
19	D. of Devonshire(s)	......	London.
	Socotra (s)	......	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s, 3 hogsheads portwine, A Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist, 15 cases genova, J Nowrojee.
Bokhara s, 6 cases cochineal, G Burjlall.
Coromandel s, 85 casks beer, P Framjee & Co ; 40 boxes gun powder, Rogers & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario s, 50 cases acid, M Abdool Cador.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 300 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 12 bales papers & 34 cases beer, A C Gumpert, 62 cases paper, F A Davur ; 13 cases glassware, T Knaust ; 10 cases mineral water, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blair Atholl, 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 23 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
City of Richmond, 2 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Dreadnought, 185 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes & Co ; 123 bales cotton, J Gangjee 352¼ cwts linseed, G Nurput.
Sandringham, 100 bales cotton, J Pursotum ; 151 bales cotton, Mofacial & Co ; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Gatineau 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 129 cwts coir yarn, H M Cassum.
Louisa Fletcher, 70¼ cwts coir yarn, D B Khan & Co ; 147 bales cotton, V Poonsey & Co ; 58 bales cotton, Pelly & Co ; 115 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Cameria, 100 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 131 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Ashgrove, 250 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co ; 3 bales cotton, G Thackersey.
Blenheim s, 100 bales cotton, C Ludha ; 105 bales cotton, M Vithuldass ; 84 bales cotton, L Ramdayall ; 70 bales cotton, C Mahadewdass ; 59 bales cotton, G Canjee ; 52 bales cotton, M Luckmedass ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Atlanta s, 35 bales wool, C Khetsee ; 75 bales wool, K Poonja ; 40 bales wool, L Megjee ; 200 bales cotton, V Luckmonbhoy ; 600 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 26 bales cotton, V Currumchund ; 125 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Chu'oorbhooj ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Trenoeria s, 150 cwts coir fibers, K Ooka ; 10 cases dry ginger, M Jetta and Co. ; 66 bales cotton, T Harrivulubdass and Co. ; 186 bales cotton, Ruttonsey ; 260 bales cotton, R Ambaidass ; 69 bales cotton, C Neusey ; 18 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, L A & A Co ; 400 bales cotton, J Cursondass ; 55 bales cotton, C Govindjee ; 250 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.
Guy Mannering s, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 58 bales wool and 65 bales cotton Finlay Scott and Co.
Coromandel s, 50 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 107 bales cotton, J A Dunkerly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 126 cwts pepper, Purvis Agency ; 10 cwts rape seed, Knoop and Co. ; 6 bales hides, E Remtoola ; 23 cwts dry ginger, M Govindjee ; 62 cwts cloves, M G Husson ; 232 bales cotton, M Lowjee ; 4 bales skins, W Nicol and Co. ; 88 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo ; 213 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co
Bokhara s, 24 bundles E teeth, G H Currimbhoy ; 13 bundles E teeth, C Ebram ; 469 pieces E teeth, H Thaver and Co. ; 1 case shawls, W Chandabhoy ; 189 bags coffee, 2 cases cardamoms and 6 cases cheroots, P and O Co. ; 24 bundles E teeth, R G Mahomed ; 9 bundles E teeth, A Momedjee.

FOR HULL.

Trevanion, 19¼ cwts linseed, B Tulluckchund.
Reporter, 1,609 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s, 300 bales coton, George Lockhart and Co.
China s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 13 bags caster seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
China s, 200 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s, 300 bales cotton, P and O Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co.
Aretusa s, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s, 80 bags coffee, P and O Co. ; 57 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
Aretusa s, 1 hogshead Cocoanut oil, Purvis Agency ; 254 bags coffee, B I S N Co. ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China s, 26 bags pepper, P and O Co.
Aretusa s, 78¼ cwts pepper and 3 cwts cardamoms, S M A Lotif.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Bushe, Lieut Col., Bombay Infantry, from leave, from Matheran.
Sandwith, Colonel, Bombay 8th Regt. N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Lenton, Quarter Master, Bengal 62nd Regt., on sick leave, to England.

JUNE 2.

Newport, Major, Bombay Fort Adjt., on leave, to Asseerghur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India May 29.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT

The following temporary appointments in the Central Provinces made by Home Dept Notification No 792, dated the 28th Oct last, will take effect from the dates mentioned below :—

Lieut-Col C B L Smith to officiate as Depy Comr of the 1st class from the 14th Nov last.

Lieut-Col E M Playfair to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd class from the 6th Sept last.

Mj J L Loch to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class from the 7th Nov last.

Lieut H St P Maxwell, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade in Assam, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd grade with effect from the 25th Feb last.

Mr G D Anderson, Dist Sup of Police, 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, during the absence on furlough of Maj R Houghton, or until further orders.

Mr B H Davidson, Dist Supt of the 3rd grade vice Mr Anderson.

Mr R Redpath, Dist Supt of the 5th grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt of the 4th grade, vice Mr Davidson.

Mr J F F Fforde, Asst Dist Supdt to officiate as Dist Supdt of the 5th grade, vice Mr Redpath.

Capt R J Wimberley, 1st Asst Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo. Capt Wimberley is granted subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 26th idem.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 264P, dated 26th Jany 1875, the recognition, by the Government of India, of Mr Carl Albert Barckhausen, as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, H E the Viceroy and Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Francis Mascotti to act as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay during the absence of Mr Nolke.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Francis Mascotti to act as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr Nolke.

Surgn S Brereton, doing duty with the 20th (Punjab) Regt N I, to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, vice Surgn H D S Compigne until further orders.

Capt F W Grant, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the 1st class, with effect from the 5th April 1875, vice Maj C T O Mayne, on furlough.

Lieut M G Gerard, 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for 10 days from the date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Capt C B Euan Smith, c s i, Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent at Zanzibar from date of assuming charge until further orders.

With reference to Notification No 2221, dated 4th Nov. 1874, Mr F C Daukes, c s, resumed charge of his duties as Attachee in the Foreign Dept on the forenoon of the 14th May 1875.

Mr Daukes was granted five days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut Col (Bt-Col) C C G Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Comdt 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N Iy, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigdr General, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Brigdr General W Olpherts, c b, v c, or until further orders.

The services of Surg E Mulvany, of the Medical Depart, offg in medical charge, 41st (The Gwalior) Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Depart.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Brigadier General R O Bright, c b, Comdg the Gwalior District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, in room of Major-General P Hill, c b, whose tour of service will expire on the 27th May 1875.

Col H R Browne, of the 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl, during the period Brigadier Genl R O Bright, c b, may be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

Under authority of Her Majesty's Govt, it is notified that consequent on the abolition of the rank of Ensign, Officers promoted from the ranks to unattached commissions will be granted, in the first instance, the rank of Sub-Lieut, promotion to the grade of Lieut being given after one year's approved service.

Warrant Officers entitled to honorary commissions will at once receive the rank of Lieut, but will be considered junior of that grade for one year. They will retain that rank until promoted to be Depy Commissaries.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lieutenant A C Bunny, of the 107th Foot, offg 2nd Wing Subtn, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regt N I, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subtn, on probation, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut E B, Nixon, or until further orders.

With reference to G G O, No 502, dated the 13th May 1875, and to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal dated the 14 May 1875 the services of Capt C O W Apperley, of the General List Infantry, Aide-de Camp to the Hon the Lieut Governor of Bengal, are to be considered as replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-chief, with effect from the 20th May 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgn Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, m d, of the Medical Depart, Supdt, Bhagalpur Central Jail,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, (Rule IX, note 1).

Major Willoughby Henry Garton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, of which the first portion, commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it, may be spent in India, and the remainder in Europe.

This cancels the furlough to Europe granted to Major Garton by G G O No 148, dated 10th February 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surg Major Richard Henry Perking, of the Medical Depart, in medical charge, 5th Regt N L I,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut (Brevet Capt) Robert McMeminey (unattached),—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No 368, dated 10th May 1875—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Major-General Sir Charles Reid, k c b, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Comdg Lahore Division,—for six months, under the provisions of G G O 952 of 1861.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Surg-Major George William Jameson, of the Medical Depart,—for six months: three months and twenty-one days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Lorain Woodroffe, of the Bengal S C, Qr Mr, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, for two years : fourteen days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut-Col Frederick Roome, of the Bombay S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt from the 30th March 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, clause 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, paragraph 2, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, subject to H M's approval :—

Major and Bt Lieut Col Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal S C, 16th May 1875.

H M has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in H M's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Arthur Barclay,—date of arrival at Fort William, 28th March 1875.

Surg Richard Nugent Stoker, date of arrival at Fort William, 16th April 1875.

Surg Gerald Bomford, date of arrival at Fort William, 9th May 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieut J W Ottley, of the Rl Eng (Imperial Establishment), G G O No 417 of 1875, per Oriental, 5th April 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgn-Maj J M Coates, m d, of the Medical Dept, G G O No 303 of 1875, per City of Cambridge, 23rd April 1875 from Calcutta.

Lieut-Col R Barter, of the Bengal S C, G G O No 216 of 1875, per Pollux, 5th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieut-Col W A Franks, of Infantry, G G O No 336 of 1875, per Navarino, 8th May 1875, from Bombay.

Conductor Richard Albert Dawson, of the Army Commissariat Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G G O No 69 of 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in India.

With reference to Govt General Orders Nos 1177 and 1178 of 1167, Col (Maj-Genl) John Reid Becher, c b, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers is admitted to the Col's allowance from the 31st March 1875, vice General (Col Commandant) Sir J Cheape, G C B, deceased.

With reference to G G O No 548 of the 26th May 1874, Lt-Col E J McNair, of Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry.

The following extract from List No 9, dated 30th April 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment granted extensions of leave and allowed to retire, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Granted Extensions of Leave—Maj D Robertson, 4 months' sick certificate ; Surg-Maj W C Smith, 6 months' sick certificate ; Surgn W Center, 6 months private affairs ; Maj J Gillespie, 6 months' sick certificate and Lieut E C Hamilton, 6 months' sick certificate.

Retirement—Capt H B Lockwood, 12th April 1875.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept from the dates specified :—

The services of Surg A J Wilcocks, m b, of the Medical Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfer :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry Captain H F Showers, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Qmr, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt C McK Hall, or until further orders.

Lieut D A A Macpherson, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H F Showers, and during the period Capt H Howell may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)—Lieut C F Powell, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred as Offg 2nd Wing Subn during the period Capt L R Battye may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th May 1875.

Bgdr Genl W Payn, c b, is transferred from the command of the Mooltan brigade to that of the Rohilcund dist, vice Bgdr Genl W Olpherts, c b, v c, R A, proceeded on leave to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officers' Military Engineering class at the Thomason College, Roorkee on the 1st Nov next, with permission to study therein till the 1st Oct 1876 :—

Lt H P Willoughby, E-11th R A.

With reference to G O C C of the 30th March 1874, p 132, Maj G P Beamish, 36th Foot, officiated as Deputy Judge advocate of the Lahore Division, from the 10th March to the 9th April 1874, in addition to his regimental duties.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rohilcund Division Order, dated the 14th May 1875, directing Capt C F Gleig, 2nd Battn 22nd Foot, to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a general court martial.

Presidency District Order, dated the 18th Feb 1875, directing Maj B Rogers, S C, recently returned from furlough, to do duty at Fort William, with effect from the 4th idem.

Dated the 11th May 1875, directing Surgn Gerald Bomford to do duty at the Presidency Genl Hospital, as a temporary arrangement.

Lucknow Brigade Order, dated the 14th May 1875, directing Surgn H P Yeld to assume medical charge of the 41st N I, vice Surg E Mulvany.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 20th April 1875, appointing Lieut C H V Garbett, 2nd Squad Subn to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th August 1874.

[This cancels the offg appointment of Lieut G H Elliott, confirmed by G O C C of the 21st Aug 1874, p 333.]

1st Native Infantry—Regl order, dated the 1st March 1875, making the following appointments, vice Col J R McMullin, on leave, preparatory to furlough :

Lt Col F J Craigie, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj L H P deH Larpent, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt G Atkins to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

[This cancels the Regtl order, confirmed by G O C C of the 16th March last, p 100.]

5th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 10th May 1875, directing the following appointments, vice Col W J P Barlow, proceeding on furlough :—

Capt H F Woodcock, QM, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt H A Lewes, offg as 2nd in Command.

Capt A T Davis to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

12th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 7th May 1875, making the following arrangements, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj W Macdonald :—

Capt H S Anderson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt A F Barrow to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 30th April 1875, directing Lt F C N Goldney, offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, with effect from the 27th idem, vice Capt A FitzW Taylor proceeded on sick leave.

20th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 13th May 1875, directing the following arrangements, on the return from furlough of Lt Col R G Rogers, Comdt :—

Capt G M D Hill, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt T D Madden, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

40th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 4th May 1875 making the following officiating appointments with effect from the 1st April, vice Lieut Col H Scott, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave :—

Capt H Moton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt J Fraser, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt W D Ma'urk, attached, to officiate as 2nd Wing Sub.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence.

1st class Apothecary W E Brown, Dalhousie depot, for three months, on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd May 1875, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C of the 9th March 1875, p 89.

Addenda—To G O C C of the 16th June 1874, p 267, appointing Lt W J A Birch 2nd Wing Subn, 6th N I to officiate as 1st Wing Subn in addition to his other duties.

To G O C C of the 8th Decr 1874, p 514, appointing Capt W Atkins, 2nd Wing Subn 6th N I, add—and officiating 1st Wing Subn, in addition to his other duties, vice Thomas, offg in the Pay Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Bdgr General W Olpherts, c b v c, (R A commanding Rohilcund dist,) to Bombay, for one months from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj and Brevet Lt Col J Hills, c b, v c, (C Baty F Bgde,) to Simla, from 1st to 30th June, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col J Spurway, (9th Bgde,) to remain in England, from the 10th Augt to 31st Dec on private affairs, in extension.

15th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain A M Walker, to remain in Ceylon, from the 19th May to the 18th July, in extension, pending retirement.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut G Wingate, to remain at Calcutta, from the 16th May to the 15th July, in extension, to enable him to pass in the Native languages.

39th Foot—Lieut J C S Irving, to Bombay, from the 21st May to the 21st November, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted by G O C C 10th May 1875, page 222).

Staff Corps—Col E G Langmore, (Comdt 31st N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting Regt, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Col W D Morgan, (Comdt 32nd N I,) to Bombay for thirty days from date of quitting Regt, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col E O'B Horsford, (doing duty at Allahabad,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut Col A Cory, (2nd in command 44th N I,) to Calcutta, from the 16th April to the date of embarkation, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs

Capt R A Wauchope, (Wing Officer 42nd N I,) to Simla, on medical certificate, for three months from the 17th May under the regulation of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—Col F W Baugh, (doing duty at Almora,) to Kumaon and Gurhwal, from date of quitting station to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Musketry Department—Lieut Col E J McNair, (Bengal Infantry, Asst Adj General for Musketry 1st Circle,) to Bombay, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	„ 26	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 14	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Friday	June 4	Friday	July 30
„	July 2	„	Aug. 27

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy ; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.

CONTENTS :
INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible ; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere ; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full ; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CASSERAT—May 30th, at Callian, Mr. Thomas Gibbon Casserat, Patrol H. M. Inland Customs, of heat appoplexy, aged 36 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KELSALL—May 23rd at Rajahmundry, the wife of John Kelsall, Esq., c. s., of a son, still born.

MARRIAGE.

WAINHOUSE—JENSEN—May 26th, at Negapatam, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. A. F. Caemmerer, assisted by the Rev. G. Y. Heyne, William Brudenell Wainhouse, to Alice Letitia, youngest daughter of Joseph B. Jensen, Esq.

DEATH.

DOVE—April 25th, at Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, London, Charles Kemp Dove, late Post Master General of Bengal, aged 58 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

THE scandal of the continued delay of justice in the High Court of Bombay seems now to have spread beyond this Presidency; for we observe that a North-West contemporary who holds a special retainer for officials in receipt of salaries of Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards, and is always ready to prove that they are all saints and sages, has had the hardihood to publish an apology for the Bombay Judges which, if it had appeared in a Bombay paper, would have been supposed to be written for the express purpose of turning them into ridicule. The apologist describes in accurate and forcible terms the deplorable condition to which the administration of justice had been brought in Bombay two or three years ago, when the Government, accepting the plea of Chief Justice Westropp that the work of the High Court had fallen into arrears because there were too few Judges, sanctioned the appointment of an additional Judge and an increase in the staff of interpreters, so that four courts might sit regularly instead of three. He then tells us that "on the application of the Government remedy "an alteration for a time took place" :—

"Four judges for many successive months sat separately for the hearing of suits. The result was immediate and excellent. The enormous arrears of work began rapidly to disappear, a healthier tone pervaded the courts, and the sitting judges avowed the intention of using their discretion in hastening the hearing of suits, by refusing to sanction adjournments so much as a matter of course, and on such slight grounds as had, up to that time, been the custom. Day after day, week after week, suits were called, and no appearance was put in, either for plaintiff or defendant; suits without number perished thus, taking scarce any time of the court. The plaintiff in each case had no *bona fide* claim, or the defendant no *bona fide* defence; and the object for which the one had defended, or the other brought an action—the object of harassing his opponent unjustly for self-advantage—failed the instant the suit came on for hearing.

"For some time this improved state of things lasted, till ultimately the interval between the filing of the plaint in and hearing of a suit was reduced from fourteen to seven or eight months. There were signs too that the greater celerity in the work of the High Court had already begun to influence for good the character of the suits brought. For in 1874 the number of long suits filed was smaller than in any of the five previous years, and this probably arose from fewer vexatious suits having been preferred and fewer *bona fide* claims having been disputed; the course of business no longer giving so many loopholes for fraud as before; while, again, this loss of one class of litigants had not yet been made up for by the gain of others having just claims, the delay of seven months being an obstacle only less terrible than that of one year."

This happy state of things, however, was too good to last. Soon, the Judges fell back into their old bad habits, and "at the present time, "it is a fact that the old evil state of things is "returning. During a great part of this year "but two courts have been sitting daily, and "the still formidable arrears of work are now, "at the end of May, as great as, or greater than, "they were in January. Europeans still distrust the High Court, and rather than venture "a suit will brave the dangers of private arbitration, or compromise a clear and just claim; "while in suits brought, defendants are enabled "by the extreme delay so to harass plaintiffs "that rather than continue the litigation they "will accept a composition ; defendants are, in "truth, enabled by this delay to gain all the "advantages of insolvency without any of its "public shame." So far, nothing could be better than this uncompromising exposure of an evil which more than any other that can be named tends to demoralize society by depriving men of the first and principal advantage of civil government—the equal and speedy administration of justice. But this historical essay only serves as an introduction to an apology for the Judges of the High Court, who, according to the writer in the *Pioneer*, are still so terribly hard-worked that it would be inhuman to ask them to exert themselves a little more in order to clear off arrears. The apologist seems hardly to believe himself in the validity of the excuse he offers for the shortcomings of his clients ; for he says:—"The experience of last monsoon, when "four courts regularly sat, proves that the evil "is not incurable but arises entirely from the "number of courts sitting not being sufficient "to get through all the work. It is possible "that, it the Judges of the Bombay High "Court were determined at all hazards to clear "off the arrears of work, they might do it." But then he goes on to explain what fearful hazards they would run if they devoted themselves to duty in this self-sacrificing spirit. "We are not," he says, "justified in expecting "from men exceptional conduct ; and if the "Judges should take upon themselves increased "labour it would be at the sacrifice, the certain "sacrifice, of their health. This the public has "no right to demand from its servants. Judges "are not *individually* to blame for the present "state of things—*their number is to blame.* "Therein lies the cause of the evil. Until the "number of Judges is increased the adminis"tration of justice must continue to be as un"satisfactory as it is now, and the High Court "of Bombay must continue to be shunned by "some as an invention simply for the absorp"tion of time and money without return, and "used by others as a means for defrauding their "fellow-men." So, after all, the sole remedy is the appointment of another Judge ! "Another "and another,—still they come"—and still the arrears increase, the only result, so far as the public can form an opinion, of the increase in the strength of the judicial Bench being that the Judges can now get leave more frequently than they used to do. We did not know, till we read the letter in the *Pioneer*, that any of our estimable Judges had suffered in health through the extraordinary and unheard-of labour they voluntarily underwent for the public good last monsoon. They have always seemed to us to be prosperous cheerful gentlemen, with good incomes and ample leisure; and we are confident that no one in Bombay would have suspected from their bearing that they were overworked. Indeed, it would be absurd to affect ignorance of the fact that among lawyers in Bombay the absolute laziness of some of the Judges is declared to be the true and only cause of that breakdown in the administration of justice which we all deplore. It is not surprising that professional men do not care to come forward openly and complain that a Judge neglects his duty. Of the barristers in Bombay a good many already hold places, and those who do not yet hold them expect to get something or other some day ; so that no barrister can afford to quarrel with the Bench. The solicitors are more independent so far as their own interests are concerned ; but they may reasonably doubt if they would be acting prudently for their clients' interests in making enemies of the Judges. People will be shocked, perhaps, that we should hint at such a thing as the possibility of suitors being regarded with either favour or animosity by a Judge on account of his relations with the solicitors engaged in the case ; but the public even in England has lately been disagreeably reminded by several incidents that Judges, who used to be reverenced as almost a separate breed of men, are liable to be swayed at times, like ordinary mortals, by the influences of passion and prejudice, and Judges in Bombay are not more exempt from temptation or more virtuous than their brethren in England. A Bombay Judge once upon a time chose to take it into his head that a letter reflecting on his public conduct which had been published in a certain Bombay paper was written by a solicitor of the High Court who had been one of his intimate friends and, without even troubling himself to inquire if the suspicion was well-founded, he forthwith "cut" his friend and passed by on the other side of the road when he met him. A man who could show in this childishly petulant way his resentment at criticism which did not transgress the line of fair discussion of the public acts of public servants might be thought capable of carrying his vindictiveness with him into Court, and we cannot wonder, therefore, at the conduct of the solicitors in submitting in silence to the wrongs inflicted on their clients by the indolence of certain Judges. As for the suitors, they are, of course, too ignorant and have too superstitious a dread of the power of English Judges to venture to say a word about their grievances. The press has over and over again done its duty by bringing to light the way in which time is wasted in the High Court ; and an energetic Government would long ago have taken vigorous action in the matter. It will be a pity if the public begin to fancy that members of the Government shrink from finding fault with high officials whom they frequently meet at dinner, and with whom it would be awkward not to be on pleasant terms. If we may be allowed to offer a suggestion, we would ask the Government to require from the Chief Justice an exact account of the time occupied in hearing and preparing the judgment in the Canara Land Case—an important case, no doubt, but one which need not have occupied the whole attention of the Chief Justice, as we are assured it did, for many weeks after the hearing was over, to the despair of suitors in other cases, which, accumulating all the while, remained unheard and uncared for. It is monstrous that, however important a case may be, the ordinary business of a Court of Justice should be entirely set aside for its sake ; and the history of this Canara Land Case—which, by the way, may not be concluded yet, for, although the Judges gave the heads of their judgment some time ago, the judgment itself is still not forthcoming—ought to enable the Government to determine whether or not the Judges individually should be blamed for the arrears which have made the administration of justice in the High Court of this Presidency a bye-word.

MORALITY IN CALCUTTA.

THE comic papers of Calcutta are quarrelling seriously just now apparently on a question of morality, and some of the blows struck by the parties, or friends of the parties, are finding their way into the correspondence columns of the daily papers. The cause of battle is this. The artist attached to the *Oriental Figaro* published a cartoon representing a lady whose husband is "in the plains" walking among "the hills" with a young gentleman, her dress being slightly lifted above one boot and cut into the open square over the bust in the stylewhich was fashionable some time ago. The *Englishman*—one of the staff of which is said to be editor of the other comic paper, the *Charivari*—condemned the picture in very strong language, urging that its meaning was immoral. In the number of the *Charivari* which was published after the *Englishman's* attack on *Figaro*, the first picture represented a railway carriage with two ladies and a gentleman in it—the gentleman being represented standing without his trousers and in the act of pulling his shirt over his ears, under the delusion that the train was in a long tunnel. *Figaro* connects the *Englishman's* censorship with *Charivari* interests, and points triumphantly to the *Charivari's* "full-dress" picture. "Caro," *Figaro's* artist, writes to the *Indian Daily News*, defending himself, or rather attacking the writer in the *Englishman*. Correspondents of the *Indian Statesman* are also joining in the *melee*, though on the side of the harmlessness of *Figaro's* cartoon. The most comical part of the whole affair is the seriousness with which the comic gentlemen are conducting their argument, it being quite apparent that what "Caro" originally meant for a joke has turned out anything but a laughing matter for him his colleagues, and his assailants. It is only the public who can afford to stand by and laugh, and wait till the pantomimic heroes have finished pelting each other with metaphorical fish and vegetables. For our part we think that "Caro" did no great harm when he published his cartoon, and that the *Charivari* picture is, on the face of it, more alarming to delicate and consumptive minds than the cartoon. If the Calcutta moralists *will* beat about for game, we think they may find it in other parts of *Figaro's* preserves than they have yet examined. We look upon the lottery for the "Spanish lady" as a very discreditable affair, and though *Figaro* gaily boasts that a great many married men have written to ask if they could be allotted tickets in the lottery for the "Spanish lady," we can only say we are sorry to hear it, and hope that no domestic tragedy may arise in their households from their indiscretion. The very fact that married men are being tempted to join in a raffle for a "Spanish lady" ought to open *Figaro's* eyes to the mischief he is likely to create in a thousand peaceful domestic circles by his ill-advised publication of a scheme to draw a woman by lottery. *Figaro* says that the great sensation that the lottery is occasioning throughout India "is most gratifying to us who have "been the instruments of providing this healthy "excitement." Is it possible that *Figaro* can for a moment remove his banjo from his heart, and, placing his hand upon that place, solemnly say on his honour as a gentleman that he believes the excitement among a quantity of married and single men to obtain possession of the "Spanish lady" is really a healthy one ? If he does we must, even at the risk of getting the Barber's banjo broken over our ears, take the liberty of staring at him in astonishment and saying that the proceeding is a scandal to India. *Figaro* is angry, or professes to be angry, at the Calcutta police because they have been making inquiries about the lottery, but we are sure he cannot be in earnest, for looking at the matter dispassionately, he must see that such inquiries on the part of the police were only natural, and, indeed, we shall not regret if the police find it convenient to put an end to the "healthy excitement" by putting down this public lottery for a woman. But perhaps the whole affair is only a deep satire on the part of *Figaro*. Perhaps all this time the cunning fellow has been only amusing himself with the Indian public in order to disprove the respectable theory that marriages are made in heaven, and to show that marriage is really such a lottery that the mere hint of the erection of a "Spanish lady" on a fancy pedestal will suffice to draw thousands of fools to offer to risk matrimony with her. If this is *Figaro's* idea, he has gained his point, and perhaps he would now do well to sing tra-la-la-la to the public he has astonished, and forthwith abandon his connection with a scheme which cannot fail to look discreditable until the satirical moral of it is pointed out.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

THE Session has now advanced to the Whitsuntide recess and the reflection is once more forced upon us that much time has been wasted, and that the Government have been guilty of great mismanagement. Mr. Disraeli's recent threats, his arrangement of the order of business, and his limitation of the Whitsuntide holidays show that he too begins to feel the necessity of doing something. Even the Tory press begins to grumble, and the Liberal journals have a fine field for criticism, and as you will see by the mail which brings this letter, they have not lost sight of the opportunity.

Some of the newspapers have published what professes to be a part of the arrangements relating to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. I would caution your readers against accepting them with any degree of reliability. All that can be said is that the Prince intends keeping his promise to visit India. He will most likely be accompanied by Lord Carington, the well known "Whip," who, by the way, will not bring his four-in-hand though it might be useful as a spectacle to impress the Indian princes, and by Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., as naval attaché. The Prince will most likely go the Overland route *via* Brindisi to Aden and cross thence to Bombay in a man-of-war escorted by the fleet in the East African and the Indian seas. This fleet will afterwards visit the four principal seaports on the Indian Coast, and entertain the natives to a display of our naval power. The Prince will not take a large staff with him from England, but will select it mainly from those officials who are already in India.

The selection of the Duke of Buckingham for the vacant post of Governor of Madras provoked no little surprise, mainly because of His Lordship's rank being so much higher than is usual for such an appointment. But the Duke of Buckingham is a needy Peer, and he was left out in the cold when Mr. Disraeli selected his presented administration. Poverty is no crime, and in the Duke's case, it is a subject rather for sympathy than for censure. It is less than 30 years since the bankruptcy of his father caused a great sensation in the world. He owed his creditors about two millions sterling, and Stowe Palace and the estates in Buckingham, Oxford and Northampton passed into the possession of the bailiffs. The estates were sold at Garraways for £263,000. This sad event was followed by the divorce of the late Duke from his wife on the ground of his Lordship's adultery. By industry and by good business qualifications the present Peer has done much to retrieve the fortunes of his house. For nearly nine years he was Chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company ; he has been a junior Lord of the Treasury, Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, and in Lord Derby's last administration he was President of the Council and Secretary for the Colonies. About the time Mr. Disraeli last came into office the Duke had the misfortune to lose his wife, and that circumstance was supposed to account for his being left without a portfolio. His appointment, however, to the present post is regarded as the first step to the Viceroyalty, only it is to be hoped that the Whigs will be more kind to him than they were to Lord Napier. The Duke has three daughters but no son.

The Bessemer ship threatens to be a failure, her swinging saloon will not work, and her steering tackle is so deficient that she has on two occasions run into Calais pier. It is, however, abundantly clear that she is built on a correct principle, and sooner or later either she or some other vessel on the same pattern will solve a very important problem for those who suffer from sea sickness.

We have now the usual question in Parliament respecting the Indian Budget, and the usual promise from the Under-Secretary for India that the Financial Statement shall be brought forward as early as possible, but it will very much surprise us if it appears a day sooner than usual.

Another Parliamentary incident has been the petition signed by more than 20,000 from the Deccan praying for the direct representation of India in Parliament. The petition was presented by Mr. J. F. Leith, M. P. for Aberdeen, and was under the favourable auspices of the East India Association.

But the most important event of the week has related to the threatened hostilities between Germany and France. The German war party, which includes four-fifths of the aristocracy and the whole of the officers in the army, have watched with some concern the rapid re-organization of the French military system. They regard France as contemplating the much talked of *revanche* as soon as her army will permit of it, and to anticipate that event they have urged, in the Court and in the press, that France should be doubled up before she has time to develop her resources. The French have been in a terrible scare over this business, and at the beginning of the present week it really seemed to be on the cards that Germany would enter upon an unprovoked war in order to reduce her ancient enemy to the rank of a second or a third rate Power. The English Government interfered by seeking for information, but also with the object of urging the maintenance of peace ; Russia, too, has thrown her influence into the scale of peace, and this morning's *Times* is full of its usual praises of the great autocrat. But the recent interview of the two Emperors and their Chancellors at Berlin covered more subjects than anything relating to France. The Eastern Question is said to have been upon the carpet, and if the usually well informed correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is to be relied upon, Russia has undertaken to urge upon France the desirability of reorganizing her army in such a way as shall cause the least possible irritation to Germany, and Germany has promised her endeavours to bring about a common understanding between England and Russia on Central Asian policy. I should not be surprised if the latter proved to be correct, for I learn from those who have good sources of information abroad that Sir Henry Rawlinson's book has had a very healthy effect at St. Petersburg, almost as much, according to one of the French papers, as a ministerial ultimatum. For the present—and we have it on the assurances of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—the danger has been averted, but Europe goes on arming more actively than ever.

Referring to this subject of armaments, I may mention that the Militia Bill, to which I believe I referred in my last, though read a first time on Monday evening, has not yet seen daylight. This circumstance only increases the suspicion that it is not the inoffensive little bill that most people doubtless suppose.

The Cobden Club here has recently added an important name to its list of members, that of M. Gambetta. This is a significant circumstance, when coupled with the fact that Leon Say is already a member of the same institution. It shows that M. Thiers's protectionist policy is not supported by two, at least, of the leading members of the Republican Party in France.

Major Harbord who was recently cashiered for dishonourable conduct—card sharping in a Club at Minaco—has recently been adding an item to the talk of the town. About a week ago he married a Mrs. Eaton, the widow of a well known Cambridgeshire man, and who had £1,500 a year of her own right. It is not more than a month or six weeks since Mr. Eaton died !

THE COWLEY FATHERS.—ANGLICANISM IN KID GLOVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, as one intimately acquainted with the inner life and personal character of each of the Cowley Fathers, to state that the attacks which have been recently made on their teaching in your columns are as unfounded as they are injudicious in tone and spirit. So far from these gentlemen having any sympathy with the Papal hierarchy or Ultramontane tendencies, I am in a position to state that they are positively opposed to the pretensions of the See of Rome. Coincidence of language between the Catechism compiled under their direction and the doctrines of the Roman Communion may be expected in a work professing to negative the rationalistic teaching which the Reformation introduced into the English Church ; but it should never be forgotten that such coincidences only point to the historic unity of both Churches prior to the Puritan age. That these very doctrines which give so much offence to modern Puritans were held in the Church of the Elisabethan period as well as of Edward VI. is amply shown by the formularies of the time. Indeed, from the first beginnings of reform there have always been two parties in the Church of England,—one holding to the Primitive British Church, the other to the more or less rationalistic teaching of Luther and Calvin. Most dispassionate persons who have visited the Cowley Fathers in their Oxford Home can testify to the fact that Father Benson, the respected Head of the Order, has repeatedly declared that the teaching of Rome is as unfounded as it is insulting to common sense. No body of men, I can assure you as an unbeliever, is so well adapted by their self-denying ardour and contempt of worldly opinion to disseminate the doctrine of the cross as these intrepid evangelists. I hold them to be the only genuine exponents in India of the teaching of Christ. All the ecclesiastical army of paid Padrees, some drawing their hundreds, are a sham and a pretence. If, as has been well shown by a Canon of Salisbury, that "modern Christianity is but a civilized heathenism," we have his theme abundantly illustrated in the chaplains and missionaries of India. These do not illustrate Christianity in their lives, but a genteel compromise between the sternness of its law and the laxity of the world. Paper-orthodoxy may or may not be on the side of the Cowley Fathers, but the downright honesty of their Christian convictions challenges admiration, and this none but self-indulgent Padrees will have the face to deny. Controversies as to what is orthodox theology are in their nature interminable, and will continue to be the one standing argument against missionary enterprise ; but an exalted piety, a true self-devotion to the Cross of Christ, these are as irresistible in this country as they are rare in every corner of Christendom.—

Bombay, 2nd June. POSITIVIST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Anglican's" letter in your issue of this morning, allow me to inform him, in reply to his query, as to "who is responsible for the presence in this country of this new religious order, &c ?" that when His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay proceeded on leave to England some two years ago, he, before his departure from this country, made certain arrangements with, which were communicated to, and doubtless acquiesced by the S. P. G. Society, and which arrangements subsequently turned out to be illegal (as it was beyond His Lordship's power or province to do anything of the kind), the superior of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. R. M. Benson, of Cowley, Oxford, to eventually hand over the Sonapore Mission, along with the Church and Schools in connection with the same, to the Cowley Fathers, who should be selected to aid the Revd. Mr. Gilder in Bombay, of whom we have the Revds. R. L. Page and O'Neil in this city, besides two or three others up-country. And thus it is we find their presence in this country, the responsibility of whom rests on the shoulders of the Bishop of Bombay. I hope I have answered "Anglican" to his satisfaction.

2nd June. X. Y. Z.

P. S.—And so the attempt to introduce the Catechism which was put forth under the authority of the Cowley Fathers, and which savours from the beginning to the end of pure Romish doctrines, in the B. E. S. Schools, utterly failed. Thank God ! for those of the public who have children of their own in these schools, or are guardians of them, or professing Protestantism, can breathe freely that matters on this head are not more serious. Have they (Cowley Fathers) not introduced the cross, the wafers, the confessional, and other minor matters, all pure Romish ideas in St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and is it to be wondered at that they should attempt the introduction of this Catechism in the B. E. S. Schools ?

X. Y. Z.

BOMBAY.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE.—Mr. Francis Masotti is appointed to act as Consul for the German Empire and the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Nolke.

A SEEDEE ASSAILANT.—A Seedee was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having assaulted a Portuguese on board a vessel lying near the Mazagon Bunder.

A JAIL SEPOY FINED.—Bagnack Bhicknath was fined Rs. 12 by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Mapp, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, for having been found conveying *ganja* into the jail.

TRESPASS.—Morad Ally was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of Rs 10, or in default of so doing, to undergo six weeks' imprisonment, for having trespassed in the house of Mariam, woman, without a reasonable excuse.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Rama Luximon was yesterday convicted, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having stolen a copper pot and some wearing apparel, the property of Essoo Hollojee, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE VAGRANT.—A Mussulman boy, named Ebram Munnooshan, aged 12 years, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having stolen a cotton sheet, and was, on conviction, ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Two Mussulmans were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having endeavoured to steal a bag containing Rs. 1-1 from a Hindoo. The charge having been proved, and the prisoners being "known to the police," they were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

ENTERING A TRAIN IN MOTION.—A Parsee guard belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday prosecuted at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Balloo Dackoo, for having entered a railway carriage while the train was in motion. Mr. Nana Morojee found the defendant guilty on the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 8.

THE THEFT FROM A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Ahmed Alli Khan Mahomed, the man who was recently charged, at the instance of Inspector Austin, with having stolen a currency note from him, under circumstances already reported in our columns, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by Mr. P. Ryan, acting Third Magistrate, before whom the case was heard.

A SEAMAN'S CASE.—A sailor named Charles Paterson was yesterday charged by Captain Modrial, of the B. S. Benefactress, of which vessel the defendant was an articled seaman, with having wilfully refused to obey the lawful commands of his superior officers. The prisoner pleaded ill-health, and the Magistrate (Mr. P. Ryan) finding his plea well founded, ordered him to be sent to the European General Hospital.

TORTURE.—Wully Wuzeer, a *rekla* driver, and three bullock-cart drivers were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having cruelly tortured their animals. The first two prisoners were, on conviction, fined Rs. 5 each and the others Rs. 2 each.—Ramchunder Succaram, who was described as a jeweller, was charged with the same offence by Inspector Raymond, in respect of a pony that the defendant had been using to draw a gharry, which the unfortunate animal was barely able to move. His Worship, Mr. Ryan, fined the prisoner Rs. 25 and ordered the pony to be sent to the Pinjrapole. The pony was in such an emaciated condition that Mr. Raymond would not let it be used to bring the gharry to the Court, and employed coolies for that purpose.

THE POSTAL ROBBERY CASE.—The hearing of this case has been deferred, pending the results of some further enquiries which are being made ; but the matter will be brought before the Magistrates on the earliest possible date. The enquiries are, we believe, instituted with a view to ascertain whether the prisoner has had any accomplices, and especially with regard to the statements made by the prisoner implicating the ayah, who, he states, is in possession of the eight letters addressed to Mr. Addis, which are missing, and as to the disposal of the other property, currency notes, &c., which the prisoner has made away with. Should the charges preferred against the ayah by the prisoner be substantiated, she will, of course, be at once arrested.

MAZAGON AND THE COWLEY FATHERS.—We learn from a correspondent that the Cowley Fathers have erased the name of "the Mazagon Parsonage" from the house in Mazagon which was originally built for a parsonage, by the aid of the Government and the Protestant public, and have called the house the "S. John's Mission," placing over the words a big cross. Our correspondent asks, how is it the Archdeacon allows this ? If there is nothing in a name, he says, the old name should have remained, but the Cowley Fathers probably intend that the alteration should have a good deal of significance, and as the new name is very offensive to the Church-going people of Mazagon, it should be at once changed to the name originally given to the house.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed very quiet, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, and from private sources we learn that in arrivals, owing to considerable pressure to sell, prices were slightly easier. This morning's market is reported as opening steadier; probable sales 12,000 bales against imports 10,000.

In New York yesterday Mid-Uplands was ⅛ cent. and futures 3/16 cents per lb. higher, the crop figures to date being as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts	3,000	9,000	13,000
„ Exports to U. K....	18,000	15,000	12,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,387,000	3,672,000	3,419,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,676,000	1,706,000	1,722,000

Yesterday's Manchester Market appears to have been very dull, Reuter advising no disposition to operate and quoting 7lb. 39 inch Shirtings 2¼d per piece lower.

Coffee is again dull and drooping at a partial decline of 1s. per cwt. Oils and Seeds unchanged. From the public telegrams it appears that the commercial failures pointed at for some days past are the Plymouth and Aberdare Iron Companies, involving a large firm of discount brokers. The latter is reported to be Messrs. Sandeman and Co., of London, but no particulars as to liabilities are yet known. In tis morning's message the stock markets are said to be recovering, so that it is to be presumed the effects are not very wide-spread, and in any case it does not appear that Bombay is in any way affected. Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅝ ex dividend probably 93⅛ which would be equal to an advance of ½; French Rentes at 103½ an advance of ½.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual change to-day, but rates are week at yesterday's level. Very few bills are offering, and with anything like a moderate demand for remittance, we should doubtless see a further fall. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		..........1s. 9d. 11-16 ...	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3-16......	„
Credits	3 do	1s. 10 5-32......	„
Documents	3 do	1s. 10 3-16......	„

On Calcutta nothing has been done to day. Buyers have declined to go at 99¼ for 60 days' sight, and sellers refuse to accept a worse rate. GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at yesterday's quotations.

SHARES continue quiet with no important change in values. Spinning and Weaving shares are a shade lower, and Mazagon Land Company have declined to Rs. 700. Bombay Burmah Trading Company have advanced to Rs. 1,725 per share.

COTTON has been in more active demand, and although in the morning a further decline of Rs. 2 had been established, it was recovered again during the day. A large business has been done in Dhollera descriptions, the more favourable appearance of the weather inducing shippers to extend their operations for a few days, but as dealers are rapidly storing their Stocks, after which they will probably be firmer in their demands, the present activity is not likely to last more than a day or two.

The receipts yesterday were 17,831 bales, making 45,452 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are again stronger and for steamers £2-10 is now generally asked. Iron ships are steady but unchanged at £2-7-6. Wooden vessels are firm and have engaged freely at £1-15 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there is almost nothing doing and no change in prices to notice.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,500	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5½ p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	[illegible]
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	N"	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12 nom
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	715
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	[illegible]	11,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	675
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	47½ps	Carwar Company	850
237	250	all		Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	[illegible]
300	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
300	500	all	100 p	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	565
400	500	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	555
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
[illegible]	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,110
700	1,000	all	60p s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,015
750	1,000	all	100p s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,110
...	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	1,140
[illegible]	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,115
1,050	1,000	[illegible]	10ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	670
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,500	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co.	1,215
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
......	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	[illegible]
......	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,725
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
[illegible]	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,000	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	350 xd
......	250	all	40 p	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation		
......	98	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th May 1875.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,170	0	0
Merchandise	1,27,991	0	0
Telegraph	556	0	0
Total Rs.	1,76,717	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,944	0	0
Merchandise	1,14,104	0	0
Telegraph	444	0	0
Total Rs.	1,64,492	0	0
Increase Rs.	12,225	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship MAJESTIC, 1,170 tons, Captain J. P. Minott, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 39,543¼ cwts linseed.

THE ship OTTAR CAPS, 582 tons, Captain Grozier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong (March 16th) with a cargo of 12,677 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship SEA FLOWER, 1,100 tons, Captain L. Garrich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Falmouth (January 30th), with a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (May 29th), with a general cargo, four second class and one hundred and ten deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, will sail to-day for P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Abdool A. Ally Ebrahim, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE ship PEARL OF INDIA, 1,269 tons, Captain R. Stirling, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 23,714¼ cwts. linseed and 9,984 cwts. rapeseed.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, 360 tons, Captain H. J. Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (May 30th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. C. Davidson, and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Spitfire (s)	Nacoda	Surat & Bhownuggur.
2	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Carwar, May 29.
	Malacca (s)	Guy	Carwar, May 30.
	Ottar Caps	Grozier	Chittagong, May 16.
	Sea Flower	Garrich	Falmouth, Jan 30.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Pearl of India, Stirling, to Falmouth.

Ship Majestic, Minott, to Falmouth.

Steamer Cashmere, Turner, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Almora, to Coast and Calcutta.

Ship Lord Clyde, to Penang and Singapore via Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Gitana	Lone	Liverpool, Jany. 8.
	Hugo	Rehse	Trapani, Nov. 29.
29	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
28	Nagpore	....	....
	Peter Stuart	....	....
29	Timour	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
19	D. of Devonshire (s).	....	London.
	Socotra (s)	....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s, 3 hogsheads portwine, A Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist, 15 cases genova, J Nowrojee.

Bokhara s, 6 cases cochineal, G Burjlall.

Coromandel s, 85 casks beer, P Framjee & Co ; 40 boxes gun powder, Rogers & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario s, 50 cases acid, M Abdool Cador.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 300 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 12 bales papers & 34 cases beer, A C Gumpert, 62 cases paper, F A Davur ; 13 cases glassware, T Knaust ; 10 cases mineral water, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blair Atholl, 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 23 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

City of Richmond, 2 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Dreadnought, 185 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes & Co ; 123 bales cotton, J Gangjee 352¼ cwts linseed, G Nurput.

Sandringham, 100 bales cotton, J Pursotum ; 151 bales cotton, Mofacial & Co ; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Gatineau 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co ; 129 cwts coir yarn, H M Cassum.

Louisa Fletcher, 70½ cwts coir yarn, D B Khan & Co ; 147 bales cotton, V Poonsey & Co ; 58 bales cotton, Pelly & Co ; 115 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Cumeria, 100 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 131 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.

Ashgrove, 250 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co ; 3 bales cotton, G Thackersey.

Blenheim s, 100 bales cotton, C Ludha ; 105 bales cotton, M Vithuldass ; 84 bales cotton, L Ramdayall ; 70 bales cotton, C Mahadewdass ; 59 bales cotton, G Canjee ; 52 bales cotton, M Luckmedass ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Atlanta s, 35 bales wool, C Khetsee ; 75 bales wool, K Poonja ; 40 bales wool, L Megjee ; 200 bales cotton, V Luckmonbhoy ; 600 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 26 bales cotton, V Currumchund ; 125 bales cotton, Killick Niron & Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Chutoorbhooj ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Trenocria s, 150 cwts coir fibers, K Ooka ; 10 cases dry ginger, M Jetta and Co. ; 66 bales cotton, T Harrivulubdass and Co. ; 186 bales cotton, Ruttonsey ; 260 bales cotton, R Ambaidass ; 69 bales cotton, C Neusey ; 18 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, L A & A Co ; 400 bales cotton, J Cursondass ; 55 bales cotton, C Govindjee ; 250 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

Guy Mannering s, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 58 bales wool and 65 bales cotton Finlay Scott and Co.

Coromandel s, 50 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 107 bales cotton, J A Dunkerly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 126 cwts pepper, Purvis Agency ; 10 cwts rape seed, Knoop and Co. ; 6 bales hides, E Remtoola ; 23 cwts dry ginger, M Govindjee ; 62 cwts cloves, M G Husson ; 232 bales cotton, M Losjee ; 4 bales skins, W Nicol and Co. ; 88 cats olibanum, L Chuttoo ; 213 cwts linseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co

Bokhara s, 24 bundles E teeth, G H Currimbhoy ; 13 bundles E teeth, C Ebram ; 469 pieces E teeth, H Thayer and Co. ; 1 case shawls, W Chandabhoy ; 189 bags coffee, 2 cases cardamoms and 6 cases cheroots, P and O Co. ; 24 bundles E teeth, R G Mahomed ; 9 bundles E teeth, A Momedjee.

FOR HULL.

Trevanion, 19½ cwts linseed, B Tulluckchund.

Reporter, 1,609 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s, 300 bales coton, George Lockhart and Co.

China s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 13 bags caster seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

China s, 200 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s, 300 bales cotton, P and O Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

Aretusa s, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s, 80 bags coffee, P and O Co. ; 57 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

Aretusa s, 1 hogshead Cocoanut oil, Purvis Agency ; 254 bags coffee, B I S N Co. ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China s, 26 bags pepper, P and O Co.

Aretusa s, 78½ cwts pepper and 3 cwts cardamoms, S M A Latif.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Bushe, Lieut Col., Bombay Infantry, from leave, from Matheran.

Sandwith, Colonel, Bombay 8th Regt. N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Lenton, Quarter Master, Bengal 62nd Regt., on sick leave, to England.

JUNE 2.

Newport, Major, Bombay Fort Adjt., on leave, to Asseerghur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette, of India May 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

The following temporary appointments in the Central Provinces made by Home Dept Notification No 782, dated the 28th Oct last, will take effect from the dates mentioned below :—

Lieut-Col C B L Smith to officiate as Depy Comr of the 1st class from the 14th Nov last.

Lieut-Col E M Playfair to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd class from the 6th Sept last.

Mj J L Loch to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class from the 7th Nov last.

Lieut H St P Maxwell, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade in Assam, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd grade with effect from the 25th Feb last.

Mr G D Anderson, Dist Sup of Police, 3rd grade in British Burma, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, during the absence on furlough of Maj R Houghton, or until further orders.

Mr B H Davidson, Dist Supt of the 3rd grade vice Mr Anderson.

Mr R Redpath, Dist Supt of the 5th grade, to officiate as Dist Supdt of the 4th grade, vice Mr Davidson.

Mr J F F Fforde, Assist Dist Supdt to officiate as Dist Supdt of the 5th grade, vice Mr Redpath.

Capt R J Wimberley, 1st Asst Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. Capt Wimberley is granted subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 26th idem.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 264P, dated 26th Jany 1875, the recognition, by the Government of India, of Mr Carl Albert Barckhausen, as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, H E the Viceroy and Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Francis Masotti to act as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay during the absence of Mr Nolke.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Francis Masotti to act as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr Nolke.

Surgn S Brereton, doing duty with the 20th (Punjab) Regt N I, to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, vice Surgn H D S Compigne until further orders.

Capt F W Grant, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the 1st class, with effect from the 5th April 1875, vice Maj C T O Mayne, on furlough.

Lieut M G Gerard, 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for 10 days from the date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent at Zanzibar from date of assuming charge until further orders.

With reference to Notification No 2221, dated 4th Nov. 1874, Mr F C Daukes, C S, resumed charge of his duties as Attachee in the Foreign Dept on the forenoon of the 14th May 1875.

Mr Daukes was granted five days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut Col (Bt- Col) C C G Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Comdt 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N Iy, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brgdr General, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Brgdr General W Olpherts, C B, V C, or until further orders.

The services of Surg E Mulvany, of the Medical Depart, offg in medical charge, 41st (The Gwalior) Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Depart.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Brigadier General R O Bright, C B, Comdg the Gwalior District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, in room of Major-General P Hill, C B, whose tour of service will expire on the 27th May 1875.

Col H R Browne, of the 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl, during the period Brigadier Genl R O Bright, C B, may be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

Under authority of Her Majesty's Govt, it is notified that consequent on the abolition of the rank of Ensign, Officers promoted from the ranks to unattached commissions will be granted, in the first instance, the rank of Sub-Lieut, promotion to the grade of Lieut being given after one year's approved service.

Warrant Officers entitled to honorary commissions will at once receive the rank of Lieut, but will be considered junior of that grade for one year. They will retain that rank until promoted to be Depy Commissaries.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lieutenant A C Bunny, of the 107th Foot, offg 2nd Wing Subtn, 24th (The Futtehgurh) Regt N I, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subtn, on probation, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut E B, Nixon, or until further orders.

With reference to G G O No 502, dated the 13th May 1875, and to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal dated the 14 May 1875 the services of Capt C O W Apperley, of the General List Infantry, Aide-de Camp to the Hon the Lieut Governor of Bengal, are to be considered as replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-chief, with effect from the 20th May 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgn Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M D, of the Medical Depart, Supdt, Bhagulpur Central Jail,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, (Rule IX, note 1).

Major Willoughby Henry Garton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, of which the first portion, commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it, may be spent in India, and the remainder in Europe.

This cancels the furlough to Europe granted to Major Garton by G G O No 148, dated 10th February 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg Major Richard Henry Perkins, of the Medical Depart, in medical charge, 5th Regt N L I,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut (Brevet Capt) Robert McMeminey (unattached),—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No 368, dated 10th May 1875—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer :—

Major-General Sir Charles Reid, K C B, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Comdg Lahore Division,—for six months, under the provisions of G G O 952 of 1861.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Surg-Major George William Jameson, of the Medical Depart,—for six months: three months and twenty-one days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Lorrain Woodraffe, of the Bengal S C, Qr Mr, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, for two years: fourteen days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut-Col Frederick Roome, of the Bombay S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt from the 30th March 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, clause 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, paragraph 2, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, subject to H M's approval :—

Major and Bt Lieut Col Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, Bengal S C, 16th May 1875.

H M has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in H M's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Arthur Barclay,—date of arrival at Fort William, 28th March 1875.

Surg Richard Nugent Stoker, date of arrival at Fort William, 16th April 1875.

Surg Gerald Bomford, date of arrival at Fort William, 9th May 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieut J W Ottley, of the Rl Eng (Imperial Establishment), G G O No 417 of 1875, per Oriental, 5th April 1875, from Calcutta.

Surgn-Maj J M Coates, M D, of the Medical Dept, G G O No 303 of 1875, per City of Cambridge, 23rd April 1875 from Calcutta.

Lieut-Col R Barter, of the Bengal S C, G G O No 216 of 1875, per Polluce, 5th May 1875, from Bombay.

Lieut-Col W A Franks, of Infantry, G G O No 396 of 1875, per Navareno, 8th May 1875, from Bombany.

Conductor Richard Albert Dawson, of the Army Commissariat Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G G O No 69 of 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in India.

With reference to Govt General Orders Nos 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Col (Maj-Genl) John Reid Becher, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers is admitted to the Col's allowance from the 31st March 1875, vice General (Col Commandant) Sir J Cheape, G C B, deceased.

With reference to G G O No 518 of the 26th May 1874, L'-Col E J McNair, of Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry.

The following extract from List No 9, dated 30th April 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment granted extensions of leave and allowed to retire, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Granted Extensions of Leave—Maj D Robertson, 4 months' sick certificate ; Surgn-Maj W C Smith, 6 months' sick certificate ; Surgn W Center, 6 months private affairs ; Maj J Gillespie, 6 months' sick certificate and Lieut E C Hamilton, 6 months' sick certificate.

Retirement—Capt H B Lockwood, 12th April 1875.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant grade of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept from the dates specified :—

The services of Surg A J Wilcocks, M B, of the Medical Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

H E the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfer :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry Captain H F Showers, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Qmr, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt C McK Hall, or until further orders.

Lieut D A A Macpherson, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H F Showers, and during the period Capt H Howell may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)—Lieut C F Powell, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred as Offg 2nd Wing Subn during the period Capt L R Battye may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th May 1875.

Bgdr Genl W Payn, C B, is transferred from the command of the Mooltan brigade to that of the Rohilcund dist, vice Bgdr Genl W Olpherts, C B, V C, R A, proceeded on leave to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Officers' Military Engineering class at the Thomason College, Roorkee on the 1st Nov next, with permission to study therein till the 1st Oct 1876 :—

Lt H P Willoughby, E-11th R A.

With reference to G O C C of the 30th March 1874, p 132, Maj G P Beamish, 36th Foot, officiated as Deputy Judge advocate of the Lahore Division, from the 10th March to the 9th April 1874, in addition to his regimental duties.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rohilcund Division Order, dated the 14th May 1875, directing Capt C F Gleig, 2nd Battn 22nd Foot, to act as Depy Judge Advocate to a general court martial.

Presidency District Order, dated the 18th Feb 1875, directing Maj B Rogers, S C, recently returned from furlough, to do duty at Fort William, with effect from the 4th idem.

Dated the 11th May 1875, directing Surgn Gerald Bomford to do duty at the Presidency Genl Hospital, as a temporary arrangement

Lucknow Brigade Order, dated the 14th May 1875, directing Surgn H P Yeld to assume medical charge of the 41st N I, vice Surg E Mulvany.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 20th April 1875, appointing Lieut C H V Garbett, 2nd Squad Subn to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th August 1874.

[This cancels the offg appointment of Lieut G H Elliott, confirmed by G O C C of the 21st Aug 1874, p 333]

1st Native Infantry—Regl order, dated the 1st March 1875, making the following appointments, vice Col J R McMullin, on leave, preparatory to furlough :

Lt Col F J Craigie, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj L H P de Hi Larpent, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt G Atkins to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Suba tern.

[This cancels the Regtl order, confirmed by G O C C of the 16th March last, p 100.]

5th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 10th May 1875, directing the following appointments, vice Col W J P Barlow, proceeding on furlough :—

Capt H F Woodcock, QM, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt H A Lewes, offg as 2nd in Command.

Capt A T Davis to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

12th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 7th May 1875, making the following arrangements, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj W Macdonald :—

Capt H S Anderson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt A F Barrow to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 30th April 1875, directing Lt F C N Goldney, offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, with effect from the 27th idem, vice Capt A FitzW Taylor proceeded on sick leave.

20th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 13th May 1875, directing the following arrangements, on the return from furlough of Lt Col R G Rogers, Comdt :—

Capt G M D Hill, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt T D Madden, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

40th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 4th May 1875 making the following officiating appointments with effect from the 1 th April, vice Lieut Col H E Scott, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave :—

Capt H Morton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt J Fraser, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt W D Maturk, attached, to officiate as 2nd Wing Sub.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence.

1st class Apothecary W E Brown, Dalhousie depot, for three months, on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd May 1875, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C of the 9th March 1875, p 89.

Addenda—To G O C C of the 16th June 1874, p 267, appointing Lt W J A Birch 2nd Wing Subn, 6th N I to officiate as 1st Wing Subn in addition to his other duties.

To G O C C of the 8th Decr 1874, p 514, appointing Capt W Atkins, 2nd Wing Subn 6th N I, add—and officiating 1st Wing Subn, in addition to his other duties, vice Thomas, offing in the Pay Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Bdgr General W Olpherts, C B V C, (R A commanding Rohilcund dist,) to Bombay, for one months from date of aviling himself of it, to appear before a medical board,

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj and Brevet Lt Col J Hills, C B, V C, (C Baty F Bgde,) to Simla, from 1st to 30th June, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col J Spurway, (9th Bgde,) to remain in England, from the 10th Augt to 31st Dec on private affairs, in extension.

15th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain A M Walker, to remain in Ceylon, from the 18th May to the 18th July, in extension, pending retirement.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut G Wingate, to remain at Calcutta, from the 16th May to the 15th July, in extension, to enable him to pass in the Native languages.

39th Foot—Lieut J C S Irving, to Bombay, from the 21st May to the 21st November, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted by G O C C 10th May 1875, page 222).

Staff Corps—Col E G Langmore, (Comdt 31st N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting Regt, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Col W D Morgan, (Comdt 32nd N I,) to Bombay for thirty days from date of quitting Regt, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col E O'B Horsford, (doing duty at Allahabad,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut Col A Cory, (2nd in command 44th N I,) to Calcutta, from the 16th April to the date of embarkation, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs

Capt R A Wauchope, (Wing Officer 42nd N I, to Simla, on medical certificate, for three months from the 17th May under the regulation of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—Col F W Baugh, (doing duty at Almora,) to Kumaon and Gurhwal, from date of quitting station to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Musketry Department—Lieut Col E J McNair, (Bengal Infantry, Asst Adj General for Musketry 1st Circle,) to Bombay, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs,

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 5 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 26 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 14 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Friday	June 4	Friday	July 30
„	July 2	„	Aug. 27

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy ; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible ; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere ; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full ; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CASSERAT—May 30th, at Callian, Mr. Thomas Gibbon Casserat, Patrol H. M. Inland Customs, of heat appoplexy, aged 36 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KELSALL—May 23rd at Rajahmundry, the wife of John Kelsall, Esq., C. S., of a son, still born

MARRIAGE.

WAINHOUSE—JENSEN—May 26th, at Negapatam, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. A. F. Cæmmerer, assisted by the Rev. G. Y. Heyne, William Brudenell Wainhouse, to Alice Letitia, youngest daughter of Joseph B. Jensen, Esq.

DEATH.

DOVE—April 25th, at Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, London, Charles Kemp Dove, late Post Master General of Bengal, aged 58 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

THE scandal of the continued delay of justice in the High Court of Bombay seems now to have spread beyond this Presidency; for we observe that a North-West contemporary who holds a special retainer for officials in receipt of salaries of Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards, and is always ready to prove that they are all saints and sages, has had the hardihood to publish an apology for the Bombay Judges which, if it had appeared in a Bombay paper, would have been supposed to be written for the express purpose of turning them into ridicule. The apologist describes in accurate and forcible terms the deplorable condition to which the administration of justice had been brought in Bombay two or three years ago, when the Government, accepting the plea of Chief Justice Westropp that the work of the High Court had fallen into arrears because there were too few Judges, sanctioned the appointment of an additional Judge and an increase in the staff of interpreters, so that four courts might sit regularly instead of three. He then tells us that "on the application of the Government remedy "an alteration for a time took place":—

> Four judges for many successive months sat separately for the hearing of suits. The result was immediate and excellent. The enormous arrears of work began rapidly to disappear, a healthier tone pervaded the courts, and the sitting judges avowed the intention of using their discretion in hastening the hearing of suits, by refusing to sanction adjournments so much as a matter of course, and on such slight grounds as had, up to that time, been the custom. But the arrears were not being got rid of so rapidly only because the hearing of suits was gone through more quickly. Many, when called on, required no hearing. The sudden spurt in the work of the courts from the addition to their machinery had caused a panic among the professional and vexatious litigants. Day after day, week after week, suits were called, and no appearance was put in, either for plaintiff or defendant ; suits without number perished thus, taking scarce any time of the court. The plaintiff in each case had no *bona fide* claim, or the defendant no *bona fide* defence ; and the object for which the one had defended, or the other brought an action—the object of harassing his opponent unjustly for self-advantage—failed the instant the suit came on for hearing.
>
> For some time this improved state of things lasted, till ultimately the interval between the filing of the plaint and hearing of a suit was reduced from fourteen to seven or eight months. There were signs too that the greater celerity in the work of the High Court had already begun to influence for good the character of the suits brought. For in 1874 the number of long suits filed was smaller than in any of the five previous years, and this probably arose from fewer vexatious suits having been preferred and fewer *bona fide* claims having been disputed ; the course of business no longer giving so many loopholes for fraud as before ; while, again, this loss of one class of litigants had not yet been made up for by the gain of others having just claims, the delay of seven months being an obstacle only less terrible than that of one year.

This happy state of things, however, was too good to last. Soon, the Judges fell back into their old bad habits, and "at the present time, "it is a fact that the old evil state of things is "returning. During a great part of this year "but two courts have been sitting daily, and "the still formidable arrears of work are now, "at the end of May, as great as, or greater than, "they were in January. Europeans still dis-"trust the High Court, and rather than venture "a suit will brave the dangers of private arbitra-"tion, or compromise a clear and just claim ; "while in suits brought, defendants are enabled "by the extreme delay so to harass plaintiffs "that rather than continue the litigation they "will accept a composition ; defendants are, in "truth, enabled by this delay to gain all the "advantages of insolvency without any of its "public shame." So far, nothing could be better than this uncompromising exposure of an evil which more than any other that can be named tends to demoralize society by depriving men of the first and principal advantage of civil government—the equal and speedy administration of justice. But this historical essay only serves as an introduction to an apology for the Judges of the High Court, who, according to the writer in the *Pioneer*, are still so terribly hard-worked that it would be inhuman to ask them to exert themselves a little more in order to clear off arrears. The apologist seems hardly to believe himself in the validity of the excuse he offers for the shortcomings of his clients; for he says:—"The experience of last monsoon, when "four courts regularly sat, proves that the evil "is not incurable but arises entirely from the "number of courts sitting not being sufficient "to get through all the work. It is possible "that, if the Judges of the Bombay High "Court were determined at all hazards to clear "off the arrears of work, they might do it." But then he goes on to explain what fearful hazards they would run if they devoted themselves to duty in this self-sacrificing spirit. "We are not," he says, "justified in expecting "from men exceptional conduct ; and if the "Judges should take upon themselves increased "labour it would be at the sacrifice, the certain "sacrifice, of their health. This the public has "no right to demand from its servants. Judges "are not *individually* to blame for the present "state of things—*their number is to blame.* "Therein lies the cause of the evil. Until the "number of Judges is increased the adminis-"tration of justice must continue to be as un-"satisfactory as it is now, and the High Court "of Bombay must continue to be shunned by "some as an invention simply for the absorp-"tion of time and money without return, and "used by others as a means for defrauding their "fellow-men." So, after all, the sole remedy is the appointment of another Judge ! "Another "and another,—still they come"—and still the arrears increase, the only result, so far as the public can form an opinion, of the increase in the strength of the judicial Bench being that the Judges can now get leave more frequently than they used to do. We did not know, till we read the letter in the *Pioneer*, that any of our estimable Judges had suffered in health through the extraordinary and unheard-of labour they voluntarily underwent for the public good last monsoon. They have always seemed to us to be prosperous cheerful gentlemen, with good incomes and ample leisure; and we are confident that no one in Bombay would have suspected from their bearing that they were overworked. Indeed, it would be absurd to affect ignorance of the fact that among lawyers in Bombay the absolute laziness of some of the Judges is declared to be the true and only cause of that breakdown in the administration of justice which we all deplore. It is not surprising that professional men do not care to come forward openly and complain that a Judge neglects his duty. Of the barristers in Bombay a good many already hold places, and those who do not yet hold them expect to get something or other some day ; so that no barrister can afford to quarrel with the Bench. The solicitors are more independent so far as their own interests are concerned ; but they may reasonably doubt if they would be acting prudently for their clients' interests in making enemies of the Judges. People will be shocked, perhaps, that we should hint at such a thing as the possibility of suitors being regarded with either favour or animosity by a Judge on account of his relations with the solicitors engaged in the case ; but the public even in England has lately been disagreeably reminded by several incidents that Judges, who used to be reverenced as almost a separate breed of men, are liable to be swayed at times, like ordinary mortals, by the influences of passion and prejudice, and Judges in Bombay are not more exempt from temptation or more virtuous than their brethren in England. A Bombay Judge once upon a time chose to take it into his head that a letter reflecting on his public conduct which had been published in a certain Bombay paper was written by a solicitor of the High Court who had been one of his intimate friends and, without even troubling himself to inquire if the suspicion was well-founded, he forthwith "cut" his friend and passed by on the other side of the road when he met him. A man who could show in this childishly petulant way his resentment at criticism which did not transgress the line of fair discussion of the public acts of public servants might be thought capable of carrying his vindictiveness with him into Court, and we cannot wonder, therefore, at the conduct of the solicitors in submitting in silence to the wrongs inflicted on their clients by the indolence of certain Judges. As for the suitors, they are, of course, too ignorant and have too superstitious a dread of the power of English Judges to venture to say a word about their grievances. The press has over and over again done its duty by bringing to light the way in which time is wasted in the High Court ; and an energetic Government would long ago have taken vigorous action in the matter. It will be a pity if the public begin to fancy that members of the Government shrink from finding fault with high officials whom they frequently meet at dinner, and with whom it would be awkward not to be on pleasant terms. If we may be allowed to offer a suggestion, we would ask the Government to require from the Chief Justice an exact account of the time occupied in hearing and preparing the judgment in the Canara Land Case—an important case, no doubt, but one which need not have occupied the whole attention of the Chief Justice, as we are assured it did, for many weeks after the hearing was over, to the despair of suitors in other cases, which, accumulating all the while, remained unheard and uncared for. It is monstrous that, however important a case may be, the ordinary business of a Court of Justice should be entirely set aside for its sake ; and the history of this Canara Land Case—which, by the way, may not be concluded yet, for, although the Judges gave the heads of their judgment some time ago, the judgment itself is still not forthcoming—ought to enable the Government to determine whether or not the Judges individually should be blamed for the arrears which have made the administration of justice in the High Court of this Presidency a bye-word.

MORALITY IN CALCUTTA.

THE comic papers of Calcutta are quarrelling seriously just now apparently on a question of morality, and some of the blows struck by the parties, or friends of the parties, are finding their way into the correspondence columns of the daily papers. The cause of battle is this. The artist attached to the *Oriental Figaro* published a cartoon representing a lady whose husband is "in the plains" walking among "the hills" with a young gentleman, her dress being slightly lifted above one boot and cut into the open square over the bust in the style which was fashionable some time ago. The *Englishman*—one of the staff of which is said to be editor of the other comic paper, the *Charivari*—condemned the picture in very strong language, urging that its meaning was immoral. In the number of the *Charivari* which was published after the *Englishman's* attack on *Figaro*, the first picture represented a railway carriage with two ladies and a gentleman in it—the gentleman being represented standing without his trousers and in the act of pulling his shirt over his ears, under the delusion that the train was in a long tunnel. *Figaro* connects the *Englishman's* censorship with *Charivari* interests, and points triumphantly to the *Charivari's* "full-dress" picture. "Caro," *Figaro's* artist, writes to the *Indian Daily News*, defending himself, or rather attacking the writer in the *Englishman*. Correspondents of the *Indian Statesman* are also joining in the *melee*, though on the side of the harmlessness of *Figaro's* cartoon. The most comical part of the whole affair is the seriousness with which the comic gentlemen are conducting their argument, it being quite apparent that what "Caro" originally meant for a joke has turned out anything but a laughing matter for him his colleagues, and his assailants. It is only the public who can afford to stand by and laugh, and wait till the pantomimic heroes have finished pelting each other with metaphorical fish and vegetables. For our part we think that "Caro" did no great harm when he published his cartoon, and that the *Charivari* picture is, on the face of it, more alarming to delicate and consumptive minds than the cartoon. If the Calcutta moralists *will* beat about for game, we think they may find it in other parts of *Figaro's* preserves than they have yet examined. We look upon the lottery for the "Spanish lady" as a very discreditable affair, and though *Figaro* gaily boasts that a great many married men have written to ask if they could be allotted tickets in the lottery for the "Spanish lady," we can only say we are sorry to hear it, and hope that no domestic tragedy may arise in their households from their indiscretion. The very fact that married men are being tempted to join in a raffle for a "Spanish lady" ought to open *Figaro's* eyes to the mischief he is likely to create in a thousand peaceful domestic circles by his ill-advised publication of a scheme to draw a woman by lottery. *Figaro* says that the great sensation that the lottery is occasioning throughout India "is most gratifying to us who have "been the instruments of providing this healthy "excitement." Is it possible that *Figaro* can for a moment remove his banjo from his heart, and, placing his hand upon that place, solemnly say on his honour as a gentleman that he believes the excitement among a quantity of married and single men to obtain possession of the "Spanish lady" is really a healthy one ? If he does we must, even at the risk of getting the Barber's banjo broken over our ears, take the liberty of staring at him in astonishment and saying that the proceeding is a scandal to India. *Figaro* is angry, or professes to be angry, at the Calcutta police because they have been making inquiries about the lottery, but we are sure he cannot be in earnest, for looking at the matter dispassionately, he must see that such inquiries on the part of the police were only natural, and, indeed, we shall not regret if the police find it convenient to put an end to the "healthy excitement" by putting down this public lottery for a woman. But perhaps the whole affair is only a deep satire on the part of *Figaro*. Perhaps all this time the cunning fellow has been only amusing himself with the Indian public in order to disprove the respectable theory that marriages are made in heaven, and to show that marriage is really such a lottery that the mere hint of the erection of a "Spanish lady" on a fancy pedestal will suffice to draw thousands of fools to offer to risk matrimony with her. If this is *Figaro's* idea, he has gained his point, and perhaps he would now do well to sing tra-la-la-la to the public he has astonished, and forthwith abandon his connection with a scheme which cannot fail to look discreditable until the satirical moral of it is pointed out.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

THE Session has now advanced to the Whitsuntide recess and the reflection is once more forced upon us that much time has been wasted, and that the Government have been guilty of great mismanagement. Mr. Disraeli's recent threats, his arrangement of the order of business, and his limitation of the Whitsuntide holidays show that he too begins to feel the necessity of doing something. Even the Tory press begins to grumble, and the Liberal journals have a fine field for criticism, and as you will see by the mail which brings this letter, they have not lost sight of the opportunity.

Some of the newspapers have published what professes to be a part of the arrangements relating to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. I would caution your readers against accepting them with any degree of reliability. All that can be said is that the Prince intends keeping his promise to visit India. He will most likely be accompanied by Lord Carington, the well known "Whip," who, by the way, will not bring his four-in-hand though it might be useful as a spectacle to impress the Indian princes, and by Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., as naval attaché. The Prince will most likely go the Overland route *via* Brindisi to Aden and cross thence to Bombay in a man-of-war escorted by the fleet in the East African and the Indian seas. This fleet will afterwards visit the four principal seaports on the Indian Coast, and entertain the natives to a display of our naval power. The Prince will not take a large staff with him from England, but will select it mainly from those officials who are already in India.

The selection of the Duke of Buckingham for the vacant post of Governor of Madras provoked no little surprise, mainly because of His Lordship's rank being so much higher than is usual for such an appointment. But the Duke of Buckingham is a needy Peer, and he was left out in the cold when Mr. Disraeli selected his presented administration. Poverty is no crime, and in the Duke's case, it is a subject rather for sympathy than for censure. It is less than 30 years since the bankruptcy of his father caused a great sensation in the world. He owed his creditors about two millions sterling, and Stowe Palace and the estates in Buckingham, Oxford and Northampton passed into the possession of the bailiffs. The estates were sold at Garraways for £263,000. This sad event was followed by the divorce of the late Duke from his wife on the ground of his Lordship's adultery. By industry and by good business qualifications the present Peer has done much to retrieve the fortunes of his house. For nearly nine years he was Chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company ; he has been a junior Lord of the Treasury, Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, and in Lord Derby's last administration he was President of the Council and Secretary for the Colonies. About the time Mr. Disraeli last came into office the Duke had the misfortune to lose his wife, and that circumstance was supposed to account for his being left without a portfolio. His appointment, however, to the present post is regarded as the first step to the Viceroyalty, only it is to be hoped that the Whigs will be more kind to him than they were to Lord Napier. The Duke has three daughters but no son.

The Bessemer ship threatens to be a failure, her swinging saloon will not work, and her steering tackle is so deficient that she has on two occasions run into Calais pier. It is, however, abundantly clear that she is built on a correct principle, and sooner or later either she or some other vessel on the same pattern will solve a very important problem for those who suffer from sea sickness.

We have now the usual question in Parliament respecting the Indian Budget, and the usual promise from the Under-Secretary for India that the Financial Statement shall be brought forward as early as possible, but it will very much surprise us if it appears a day sooner than usual.

Another Parliamentary incident has been the petition signed by more than 20,000 from the Deccan praying for the direct representation of India in Parliament. The petition was presented by Mr J. F. Leith, M P. for Aberdeen, and was under the favourable auspices of the East India Association.

But the most important event of the week has related to the threatened hostilities between Germany and France. The German war party, which includes four-fifths of the aristocracy and the whole of the officers in the army, have watched with some concern the rapid re-organization of the French military system. They regard France as contemplating the much talked of *revanche* as soon as her army will permit of it, and to anticipate that event they have urged, in the Court and in the press, that France should be doubled up before she has time to develop her resources. The French have been in a terrible scare over this business, and at the beginning of the present week it really seemed to be on the cards that Germany would enter upon an unprovoked war in order to reduce her ancient enemy to the rank of a second or a third rate Power. The English Government interfered by seeking for information, but also with the object of urging the maintenance of peace ; Russia, too, has thrown her influence into the scale of peace, and this morning's *Times* is full of its usual praises of the great autocrat. But the recent interview of the two Emperors and their Chancellors at Berlin covered more subjects than anything relating to France. The Eastern Question is said to have been upon the carpet, and if the usually well informed correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is to be relied upon, Russia has undertaken to urge upon France the desirability of reorganizing her army in such a way as shall cause the least possible irritation to Germany, and Germany has promised her endeavours to bring about a common understanding between England and Russia on Central Asian policy. I should not be surprised if the latter proved to be correct, for I learn from those who have good sources of information abroad that Sir Henry Rawlinson's book has had a very healthy effect at St. Petersburg, almost as much, according to one of the French papers, as a ministerial ultimatum. For the present—and we have it on the assurances of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—the danger has been averted, but Europe goes on arming more actively than ever.

Referring to this subject of armaments, I may mention that the Militia Bill, to which I believe I referred in my last, though read a first time on Monday evening, has not yet seen daylight. This circumstance only increases the suspicion that it is not the inoffensive little bill that most people doubtless suppose.

The Cobden Club here has recently added an important name to its list of members, that of M. Gambetta. This is a significant circumstance, when coupled with the fact that Leon Say is already a member of the same institution. It shows that M. Thiers's protectionist policy is not supported by two, at least, of the leading members of the Republican Party in France.

Major Harbord who was recently cashiered for dishonourable conduct—card sharping in a Club at Minaco—has recently been adding an item to the talk of the town. About a week ago he married a Mrs. Eaton, the widow of a well known Cambridgeshire man, and who had £1,500 a year of her own right. It is not more than a month or six weeks since Mr. Eaton died !

THE COWLEY FATHERS.—ANGLICANISM IN KID GLOVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, as one intimately acquainted with the inner life and personal character of each of the Cowley Fathers, to state that the attacks which have been recently made on their teaching in your columns are as unfounded as they are injudicious in tone and spirit. So far from these gentlemen having any sympathy with the Papal hierarchy or Ultramontane tendencies, I am in a position to state that they are positively opposed to the pretensions of the See of Rome. Coincidence of language between the Catechism compiled under their direction and the doctrines of the Roman Communion may be expected in a work professing to negative the rationalistic teaching which the Reformation introduced into the English Church ; but it should never be forgotten that such coincidences only point to the historic unity of both Churches prior to the Puritan age. That these very doctrines which give so much offence to modern Puritans were held in the Church of the Elizabethan period as well as of Edward VI. is amply shown by the formularies of the time. Indeed, from the first beginnings of reform there have always been two parties in the Church of England,—one holding to the Primitive British Church, the other to the more or less rationalistic teaching of Luther and Calvin. Most dispassionate persons who have visited the Cowley Fathers in their Oxford Home can testify to the fact that Father Benson, the respected Head of the Order, has repeatedly declared that the teaching of Rome is as unfounded as it is insulting to common sense. No body of men, I can assure you as an unbeliever, is so well adapted by their self-denying ardour and contempt of worldly opinion to disseminate the doctrine of the cross as these intrepid evangelists. I hold them to be the only genuine exponents in India of the teaching of Christ. All the ecclesiastical army of paid Padrees, some drawing their hundreds, are a sham and a pretence. If, as has been well shown by a Canon of Salisbury, that "modern Christianity is but a civilised heathenism," we have his theme abundantly illustrated in the chaplains and missionaries of India. These do not illustrate Christianity in their lives, but a genteel compromise between the sternness of its law and the laxity of the world. Paper-orthodoxy may or may not be on the side of the Cowley Fathers, but the downright honesty of their Christian convictions challenges admiration, and this none but self-indulgent Padrees will have the face to deny. Controversies as to what is orthodox theology are in their nature interminable, and will continue to be the one standing argument against missionary enterprise ; but an exalted piety, a true self-devotion to the Cross of Christ, these are as irresistible in this country as they are rare in every corner of Christendom.—

Bombay, 2nd June. POSITIVIST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Anglican's" letter in your issue of this morning, allow me to inform him, in reply to his query, as to "who is responsible for the presence in this country of this new religious order, &c ?" that when His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay proceeded on leave to England some two years ago, he, before his departure from this country, made certain arrangements with, which were communicated to, and doubtless acquiesced by the S. P. G. Society, and which arrangements subsequently turned out to be illegal (as it was beyond His Lordship's power or province to do anything of the kind), the superior of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. R. M. Benson, of Cowley, Oxford, to eventually hand over the Sonapore Mission, along with the Church and Schools in connection with the same, to the Cowley Fathers, who should be so [illegible] to aid the Revd. Mr. Gilder in Bombay, of whom we have the Revds. R. L. Page and O'Neill in this city, besides two or three others up-country. And thus it is we find their presence in this country, the responsibility of whom rests on the shoulders of the Bishop of Bombay. I hope I have answered "Anglican" to his satisfaction.

2nd June. X. Y. Z.

P. S.—And so the attempt to introduce the Catechism which was put forth under the authority of the Cowley Fathers, and which savours from the beginning to the end of pure Romish doctrines, in the B. E. S. Schools, utterly failed. Thank God ! for those of the public who have children of their own in these schools, or are guardians of them, or professing Protestantism, can breathe freely that matters on this head are not more serious. Have they (Cowley Fathers) not introduced the cross, the wafers, the confessional, and other minor matters, all pure Romish ideas in St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and is it to be wondered at that they should attempt the introduction of this Catechism in the B. E. S. Schools ?

X. Y. Z.

BOMBAY.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE.—Mr. Francis Masotti is appointed to act as Consul for the German Empire and the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Nolke.

A SEEDEE ASSAILANT.—A Seedee was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having assaulted a Portuguese on board a vessel lying near the Mazagon Bunder.

A JAIL SEPOY FINED.—Bagnack Bhicknath was fined Rs. 12 by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Mapp, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, for having been found conveying *ganja* into the jail.

TRESPASS.—Morad Ally was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of Rs 10, or in default of so doing, to undergo six weeks' imprisonment, for having trespassed in the house of Mariam, woman, without a reasonable excuse.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Rama Luximon was yesterday convicted, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having stolen a copper pot and some wearing apparel, the property of Essoo Hollojee, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE VAGRANT.—A Mussulman boy, named Ebram Munnooshan, aged 12 years, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having stolen a cotton sheet, and was, on conviction, ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Two Mussulmans were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having endeavoured to steal a bag containing Rs. 1-1 from a Hindoo. The charge having been proved, and the prisoners being "known to the police," they were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

ENTERING A TRAIN IN MOTION.—A Parsee guard belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday prosecuted at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Balloo Dackoo, for having entered a railway carriage while the train was in motion. Mr. Nana Morojee found the defendant guilty on the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 8.

THE THEFT FROM A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Ahmed Alli Khan Mahomed, the man who was recently charged, at the instance of Inspector Austin, with having stolen a currency note from him, under circumstances already reported in our columns, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by Mr. P. Ryan, acting Third Magistrate, before whom the case was heard.

A SEAMAN'S CASE.—A sailor named Charles Paterson was yesterday charged by Captain Modrial, of the B. S. Benefactress, of which vessel the defendant was an articled seaman, with having wilfully refused to obey the lawful commands of his superior officers. The prisoner pleaded ill-health, and the Magistrate (Mr. P. Ryan) finding his plea well founded, ordered him to be sent to the European General Hospital.

TORTURE.—Wully Wuzeer, a *reckla* driver, and three bullock-cart drivers were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having cruelly tortured their animals. The first two prisoners were, on conviction, fined Rs. 5 each and the others Rs. 2 each.—Ramchunder Succaram, who was described as a jeweller, was charged with the same offence by Inspector Raymond, in respect of a pony that the defendant had been using to draw a gharry, which the unfortunate animal was barely able to move. His Worship, Mr. Ryan, fined the prisoner Rs. 25 and ordered the pony to be sent to the Pinjrapole. The pony was in such an emaciated condition that Mr. Raymond would not let it be used to bring the gharry to the Court, and employed coolies for that purpose.

THE POSTAL ROBBERY CASE.—The hearing of this case has been deferred, pending the results of some further enquiries which are being made ; but the matter will be brought before the Magistrates on the earliest possible date. The enquiries are, we believe, instituted with a view to ascertain whether the prisoner has had any accomplices, and especially with regard to the statements made by the prisoner implicating the ayah, who, he states, is in possession of the eight letters addressed to Mr. Addis, which are missing, and as to the disposal of the other property, currency notes, &c., which the prisoner has made away with. Should the charges preferred against the ayah by the prisoner be substantiated, she will, of course, be at once arrested.

MAZAGON AND THE COWLEY FATHERS.—We learn from a correspondent that the Cowley Fathers have erased the name of "the Mazagon Parsonage" from the house in Mazagon which was originally built for a parsonage, by the aid of the Government and the Protestant public, and have called the house the "S. John's Mission," placing over the words a big cross. Our correspondent asks, how is it the Archdeacon allows this ? If there is nothing in a name, he says, the old name should have remained, but the Cowley Fathers probably intend that the alteration should have a good deal of significance, and as the new name is very offensive to the Church-going people of Mazagon, it should be at once changed to the name originally given to the house.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PROBABLE WAR WITH BURMAH.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND JUNE.

The Chinese General Leeseefabi, Military Governor of Momein, the supposed instigator of the attack on Colonel Horace Browne's Expedition, has been received with great honours at Mandalay by the King. This friendly demonstration towards our enemy bodes ill for the pursuit of a wise and conciliatory course by the Court of Ava. The opinion now generally held among the best authorities at Simla is unfavourable to the peaceable settlement of existing difficulties.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON OFF MACAO.

HONGKONG, 2ND JUNE.

The local trading steamer Poyang, commanded by Captain Carroll, was totally lost on the night of the 31st ultimo in her passage between this port and Macao. A terrific typhoon was blowing and all souls on board perished with the exception of the first and second engineers and a few passengers.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 2ND JUNE.

The s.s. Cathay, with the outward Indian Mails, left here for Bombay at 3 P. M. to-day.

A severe thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, visited Aden this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE BURMESE MISSION AT PROME.

RANGOON, 2ND JUNE.

The steamers Nemesis and alifoo, with Burmah Mission, arrived at Prome yesterday, and it is expected they will reach Thyetmyo to-day.

LONDON, 1ST APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been no inclination to operate.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 0¾d.
8½ lbs. Do.	8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	56½

Arrivals—Diadem.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd June, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., Ther 90.

CARWAR, 2nd June, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W 3 to 4, Ther. 85, Bar. 29.88.

MANGALORE, 2nd June, 4 30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. to N.W., Ther max. 87, min. 79, W. B. 81, Bar. 29 74.

TUTICORIN, 2nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. E. moderate, Ther. 90, Bar. 29.72.

VINGORLA, 2nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, Ther. 94.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 14TH MAY.

THE P & O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 7-0 p.m. with the English Mails of the 14th May on board. She left Suez on the 21st ult. at 7.15 P.M. and Aden on the 27th at 3 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr P Carnegy
Colonel Carnegy
Mr W Mitchell
Miss Palmer
Mr Orr
Mr W Hunt
Mrs Chamier's ayah
Mrs Sibthorpe's ayah
Master Nicholl

FROM VENICE.

Sir Alex. Arbuthnot
Mr T Parsons.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Macfie
Major MW Parker
Captain Campbell.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. James Stewart.

FROM ADEN.

Captain and Mrs Prideaux, child and European female servant, and 1 native male servant,
Mr Mohnson and 4 Friends.
Mr M Cumroodeen
Mr Peer Mahomed.
Mr S Abdoola and 1 Friend.
Mr F Smalloo.
Mr J Allyrukhia and 1 Friend.
Mr AbdoolHoossein & 3 Friends
Mr Jaitha.

WE understand that Mr. Donald Graham (of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.) has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council at Bombay, in place of the Hon. J. K. Bythell, proceeded to England.

MR. SIMPSON, on taking charge of the Sheriff's Office at Madras, discovered a considerable deficiency—said to amount to Rs. 5,000—in the funds of the office, and he is carefully going into all the books to ascertain the exact state of affairs.

THE *Bangalore Examiner* states that owing to a misunderstanding with His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, Mr. Seshia Shastri has resigned his Dewanship. It is added that Mr. Runga Charlu, the Controller of the Mysore Palace, will probably succeed him.

ON Tuesday, May 11th, as the Princess of Wales and her family were travelling in a saloon carriage from Windsor to London, after having visited the Queen, a boy standing in a meadow at Eatenwick discharged a catapult at the saloon window. The bullet entered the carriage doing £12 worth of damage, but not injuring any one of the Royal party. Suspicion falls on one of the Eton boys, but which one is not known.

AT one of the Court fetes during his visit to Berlin, the Emperor of Russia is stated to have remarked to several personages that Russia had an easy task in maintaining peace. No state, his Majesty said, desired war, and both the Emperor William and Prince Bismark were animated by the most peaceful intentions. Germany's co-operation in preserving European peace was perfectly assured, and had never been doubtful.

SHORTLY before starting for Germany the Emperor Alexander signed a Convention with Japan by which the island of Saghalien, at the mouth of the River Amoor, is ceded to Russia. Saghalien was formerly held jointly by Russia and Japan, the latter occupying the southern and the former the northern portion of the island. Its extensive coal-fields are to be worked by Russian engineers and miners, and it is intended for this purpose to employ a large number of the convicts from Siberia.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"The Bombay papers carry their opposition to an extent rarely equalled in journalism. They seem either to have a natural antipathy that prevents them seeing equally the plainest facts; or they find it profitable to manifest perversity in matters, where the public have a right to expect some approximation to the truth." This general remark on the conduct of "the Bombay papers" is exceedingly unjust to us. When, we would ask, has the *Bombay Gazette* published false or misleading telegrams?

UNDER authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that consequent on the abolition of the rank of Ensign, officers promoted from the ranks to unattached commissions will be granted, in the first instance, the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, promotion to the grade of Lieutenant being given after one year's approved service. Warrant officers entitled to honorary commissions will at once receive the rank of Lieutenant, but will be considered junior to that grade for one year. They will retain that rank until promoted to be Deputy Commissaries.

ACCORDING to the census of the population of Vienna taken on the 17th April, the number of the inhabitants of that city, together with its suburbs, is now 1,001,999, or 90,000 more than in 1872. This shows that notwithstanding the financial crisis and its unfortunate effects on trade and industry, the capital still continues to increase in size and population, and that the evil is much less than was represented, for if it were otherwise people would rather be inclined to leave a city where provisions and lodgings are so expensive as they are at Vienna than to take up their residences in it.

THE appointment of the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras, is announced in the *Times* of May 10, as follows:—"The best informed of our readers will probably be the most surprised when we announce that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has accepted the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency, vacant by the death of Lord Hobart. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which an Indian Governorship has been held by one of the highest order of the Peerage, and it is the more remarkable as Fort St. George, though the most ancient, is certainly the least important of the three Presidencies."

IN the House of Commons on May 13, Mr. Lowe gave notice to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, as it appears by a despatch which has been laid upon the Table of the House, that the Indian Government admits that it has broken its engagement with the civilians of the North-West Provinces, and by such breach of its own regulations has inflicted great and undeserved injury on these civilians, and that the Indian Government decline to apply any efficient remedy to the injury which it has thus inflicted, the Secretary of State for India will take speedy and efficient measures for redressing the wrong committed by the Government of India.

IN the House of Lords on May 13, Lord Strathnairn gave notice to call the attention of the House to the education test and examination papers for first commissions in the army since the introduction of the present competitive system; and to move for copies of any official papers relating to the advantages or disadvantages of competitive examinations for the navy or any other department of the Government at home or abroad; and copies of a letter from the Government of India to Sir Hugh Rose, when Commander-in-Chief in India, requesting him to submit to them his opinions on the question of education of candidates for first commissions in the army, and his answers, which they approved.

FOR the first time in fourteen years the royal standard was hoisted on the Rock at Trichinopoly, on the Queen's Birthday on Monday, the 24th May. The old flag-staff was blown down fourteen years ago, and after waiting seven years the military authorities applied for a new staff, but the Government postponed the erection of one till "funds should be available." About three months ago, when seven more years had passed, Brigadier-General Owen addressed the Government again on the subject, and it was about two months ago that the Government sanctioned the erection of a new flag-staff, and the first flag run up was the royal standard.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* has bad news from Dacca. The fish in the rivers in and about that city are reported to be rendered unfit for food, and, in fact, quite poisonous, being infested by parasitical insects. This is a serious misfortune as fish is one of the great staples of native food and the poorer classes cannot get on very well without it. Seventy-five per cent. of the population have, it is reported, ceased to take fish for fear of being poisoned, and are meanwhile doing poojah to their gods to see if haply the scourge may be removed; some prompt steps should be taken to investigate the matter, and by subjecting the fish to scientific analysis to find out if anything could be done to remedy the disaster.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 27th May 1875, that rain in greater or less quantity is reported to have fallen during the week in all parts of India. In Madras, Mysore, and the Southern Mahratta Country the falls appear to be the usual monsoon rains. In other parts of Bombay, Sind, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajpootana the showers were lighter and accompanied with storms. In Bengal and Assam the rain has been general, and in many places heavy. In North India the falls have been partial and generally slight, with storms and hail; but in the Sub-Himalayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab a considerable quantity has fallen. Agricultural prospects are everywhere favourable. In Bengal the spring rice has been reaped with a good out-turn, and sowings for the autumn crop are progressing.

A FEW more details by telegram of the encounter with dacoits near Rangoon are published in the *Pioneer* dated Rangoon, May 31:—"Details of the fight with the dacoits on Friday last show that Mr. Raikes, Assistant Commissioner, and Colonel Hamilton came upon the dacoits in a paddy field, which they approached at daybreak from opposite sides; but as they could not prevail upon the Burman policemen with them to advance Colonel Hamilton and his orderly on one side and Mr. Raikes on the other, approached alone. The dacoits rushed out on Colonel Hamilton's side and fired. He fell at the first discharge and his orderly was shot through the thigh. Mr. Raikes was unhurt. The two leaders were killed and two of the band seriously wounded, one of these is now in the Rangoon Jail, the other has not yet been apprehended. The confessions of the prisoner show that the whole district round Pegu is filled with bands of dacoits, and that there is scarcely a village which is not implicated. The encounter took place near Pyagalay, ten miles from Pegu. Colonel Hamilton received a military funeral on Saturday."

IN a Congregation held at Oxford on May 13, the following resolutions were proposed:—

1. That it is desirable to make arrangements enabling selected candidates for the India Civil Service to reside at the university.

2. That it is desirable to provide university teaching in certain branches of study specially required by the selected candidates.

3. That it is desirable to make arrangements which may bring the degree of B. A. within the reach of such candidates before they proceed to India.

After some discussion, resolutions 1 and 2 were carried *nem. con.* Dr Pusey opposed the third resolution mainly on the ground that the education would probably be too practical, too short, and therefore too superficial. It was carried, however, by 48 votes to 13. The following decress were then submitted and carried almost unanimously:—

1. That the Vice-Chancellor be authorized respectfully to request the Secretary of State for India to consider whether the candidates cannot be selected at an age which will allow a three years' course of study at the university before the time at which such candidates are required to go out to India.

2. That the Vice-Chancellor be authorized to communicate to the Secretary of State for India the resolutions agreed to.

FROM the Madras papers we learn that the acting Governor, Mr. William Robinson, has given directions that whilst the members of Government are away from Madras at Ootocamund no rent shall be paid for the pews in the Cathedral at Madras that His Excellency and suite are in the habit of occupying when residing in Madras. Orders, however, have been given that the same pews shall be at the service of the Governor when His Excellency returns to Madras in the cold season. The Madras papers are indignant at the petty economy displayed in this order, but perhaps they overlook the object in view in thus introducing the thin end of the wedge in the practice of economy, to make up for the expenses incurred in the annual trip to the hills. Doubtless His Excellency the acting Governor wishes to give the economical wedge a further blow at some future time, driving it farther home till it reaches the salary of the Governor himself and reduces that together with the salaries of all the high officials who annually betake themselves to the hills, so as to give the State the benefit fairly due to it when its servants do not expose themselves to the climate to resist whose injurious effects they receive additional pay.

MR. MCEWEN, Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, in which he proposes an amendment of the Abkari law. He does not propose merely that money due for spirituous liquors sold by the glass should not be recoverable through the Courts, but that no suit should lie for less than ten rupees' worth of such liquors sold and delivered at one time. In commenting on this proposal, the *Englishman* writes as follows:—"Though we are by no means sure that even this provision might not be evaded by charging the purchaser for ten rupees' worth at a time, and leaving him to take delivery as he pleased, there would plainly be much less chance of its being evaded than there would have been of the proposition as previously described. Vendors would not give delivery on credit of ten rupees' worth of liquor at a time to the class of people for whom the law is mainly intended. The only difficulty would be to insist upon the liquor being actually delivered as sold. We are informed that, contrary to what we should have expected except in the case of lodgers at hotels, large credit is given, and long scores are run up in this city, for liquor sold and delivered by the glass."

THE *Indian Statesman* (Calcutta):—The installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation entitled, "the Trial and Deposition of Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulharrao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

THE correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at St. Petersburg says:—"The Panslavists, who have so long been silent, are again making themselves heard in the Russian press. The late events in Servia, notwithstanding the revolutionary policy of the majority in the Skonptchina, have been watched with much sympathy by the Russians, and the advocates of the Panslavist doctrine are taking the opportunity of proclaiming the 'solidarity' of Russia with its South-Slavonic brethren. According to the *Golos*, Servia need no longer hesitate to strike a blow for her independence, as her army, assisted by a contingent from the Servians in Hungary would be quite equal to a conflict with the Turks. Austria and Turkey, adds this paper, are the two great obstacles to the realization of the Servian plans; while Russia alone is their friend. Still more significant is an article in the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti*, the official organ of the Ministry of Education. 'The Slavonic countries,' it says, 'are becoming more and more the objects of the attention of Europe. Austria seeks to flatter and conciliate them by a few concessions, while Prussia does all she can to exterminate them. But both the flattered and the oppressed equally distrust the German element. The Austro-Hungarian Slavs are devoted to their Emperor, but this does not diminish their hatred to the German Centralists. All are busy with the same thought—how to exist; and the result of their contemplations is that they have no protection against German violence but the might of Russia. On this all parties among the Slavs are agreed. It must be acknowledged that such articles in a Russian official organ are not calculated to maintain the friendly understanding which exists between the three Empires."

THE Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Ceylon has prepared a statement of the result of the latest investigations made by another gentleman and himself into the nature and development of the leaf fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) which has for several years so seriously affected the coffee-trees of the Island. He can report nothing to indicate its probable disappearance. Though requiring careful inspection for its detection, still it is unfortunately present upon all the coffee trees he has examined. With the help of the microscope it is found at all times to pervade the greater part of the stems and older leaves in the form of very fine branching filaments, its effects being apparent in numerous somewhat translucent spots which may be observed when holding one of the older leaves against the light. The direct injury so caused to the coffee tree is, however, very slight, as compared with the effect produced when the fungus attacks the young leaves, causing them to fall prematurely. As the presence of the fungus-filaments in such abundance on the outer surface of the tree is quite sufficient to account for phenomena which it was first thought must be attributable to a poisoning of the juices of the tree, by an absorption of the fungus matter through its roots. The latter idea must, therefore, be given up and the disease considered as external, except when it appears within the tissue of the young leaves. Subsequently, from these enclosed masses of filaments, short branches are produced, which emerge from the pores and bear the conspicuous orange-coloured spores or reproductive bodies. Some of these spores have been observed to germinate on the outside of the leaf, producing branched filaments of exceeding tenuity, which grow with marvellous rapidity all over the surface of the leaf, and beyond to the stems. The ends of some of these filaments, too, have been observed to enter the pores of the leaf, to form fresh disease-spots and fresh crops of spores.

MR. BOURKE stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 11th May, that the Government had no apprehension of any disturbance of the peace of Europe, and semi-official assurances have been published both at Paris and Berlin that the official intercourse between France and Germany has never since the war been more friendly or satisfactory than it is at the present time. Still public confidence does not seem to be entirely restored. The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"The *Deutsche Allgemeine Correspondenz*, a lithograph sheet credited with authentic intelligence," says:—"The expediency of mobilizing the German forces was seriously discussed at Berlin at the time of the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Venice. However, as Austria and Italy do not at present seem inclined to join France, the apprehensions formerly entertained in that direction are fortunately allayed. This does not prevent political and military events in France, as well as the doings of the Frenchified Ultramontanes in Belgium, being closely watched at Berlin. The recognition by the leading Powers of the temperate policy pursued at Berlin is the best guarantee that an understanding will be effected and the last lingering fears dispersed.' "Uncanny as this sounds," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "it is hoped that France will see fit to consider whether a reduction of her Military preparations would not have a powerful effect in reviving peaceful thoughts. At present, though the Exchange is buoyed up by the pacific language emphatically held for the last few days in the semi-official press, public confidence, rudely shaken by what preceded, is not entirely restored. There is a general conviction that unless something were in the wind the inspired papers would not have been permitted to excite apprehensions of impending war and paralyze the trade and commerce of the country. The very trust reposed in the discretion of the Government makes people disinclined to believe the noise meant nothing, or at most was intended to administer chastisement to the French press. Considering the well-known character and connections of the journals in which the French Government are charged with gradually mobilizing their army under pretence of carrying out the cadres law, it is regarded as certain that disquieting reports must have been received at headquarters from Paris, while the Ultramontane Court party at Vienna would not by authoritative papers have been held responsible for a possible breach between Austria and Germany had not the Government thought they had reason to fear unfavourable results from the alleged inclination of the Austrian Emperor to join Italy and France.'

WHEN Mr. Pedder was acting recently as Municipal Commissioner, a gentleman laid before him a draft scheme of means whereby to improve the meat supply of Bombay. The scheme abounded in well-set proposals, the mere reading of which must have conjured before the Municipal Commissioner delicious visions of fat healthy steaks and chops, and pork and tripe and sausages, all ticketed with a moderate price. We have seen the scheme, and all we can say is that we hope it may be ever carried out. The proposer has at present created an enchanting aërial food republic, a sort of Utopia abounding with good beef and butchers as honest as their meat, and if he succeeds in dragging it down to earth and fixing it in our vicinity, we shall look upon him as a public benefactor, and scorn to refuse to erect a monument to him when his soul departs whither many a million of his well-fed victims will have gone before him. He proposes to purchase land a little beyond the Ghauts, in a blissful region between Egutpoora and Nassick, where there will be neither too much water nor too little. He also proposes to purchase a large quantity of bullocks, and sheep, and pigs, and to house them upon the verdant pasturage. Running brooks will irrigate and fatten the land, and the fruit of the soil will in turn fatten the cattle, whose dainty pickings from the lap of mother earth will be supplemented by feeds of grain and substantial vegetables. When any animal has reached a state of perfection, from the butcher's point of view, it will be sacrificed, its luscious body placed in a specially constructed van, and hurried from Bailgaon station to Bombay, where its mighty juice and fibre will give strength to a thousand jaded human muscles, and make discontented Indians cease to sigh for the roast beef of Old England. European management for the noble cattle-killing concern is to be secured; there will even be European butchers; and the beef they kill will be prepared according to the best European standards of excellence. For the sake of the fine European tone with which the whole proposal is accompanied, not less than for the sake of the blessings that will accrue to the community if trustworthy beef and mutton never fail to find their way to table, we hope that the scheme may be developed into a fact; but, lest we should be too much disappointed if the succulent suggestion comes to nothing, we take due notice of the circumstance noted by Mr. Pedder that as yet the scheme is at present nothing more than a suggestion, and that the public will have to learn a great number of details before they can indulge the hope that a beef millennium is at hand. We understand that the proposer of the scheme is anxious to discover what support he might expect from the European community, but if he can win the public confidence by placing before them some tangible details, we think we shall be no false prophet if we say that he shall have no lack of support. The supply of wholesome food, especially in the matter of beef, pork, and mutton, is too serious a subject to be treated with indifference by any Englishman.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Colonel Hancock, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Raghunath Narayen, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. The acting Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 25th May were confirmed.

The Chairman said the first subject was a Government resolution on a letter from the Port Trustees with regard to the petition of the grain dealers.

The Secretary read the letter from the acting Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, dated 4th May, 1875, which stated, in reply to Government resolution, dated 2nd April last, that it does not appear to the Trustees that they can take any efficient action in the matter, and that if the Trustees offered to stamp the measures, they would only be doing what the Commissioner of Police is now known to be willing to do; and that, therefore, it appears to the Trustees the only remedy would be to pass an Act making the use of certified measures compulsory under heavy penalties; and observing that, as regards paying in kind, the Trustees believe the custom is in force throughout India in almost every trade, and that such a long-standing custom cannot be easily abolished.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.—Mr. Naylor should be requested to place himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police, and the Traffic Manager Port Trust Bunders, with a view to the preparation of a Bill to be introduced into the Legislative Council, for the prevention of systematic frauds of this nature.

The Chairman and Dr. Blaney remarked that it was most desirable the Government should take some steps in the matter to remedy the evils complained of in the petition.

The Town Council recorded the Government resolution.

Regarding the new arrangements at the Municipal workshops, Mr. Jacomb informed the Council that Mr. Macdonald, the Superintendent of the shops, reported that he had discharged 52 hands from the shops from that day (Tuesday), and that the staff would be still further reduced by 15 or 20 hands next month. It showed that the Superintendent was taking some steps in the matter.

The Secretary was about to read a letter from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to the Commissioner with reference to sets-back of houses. Mr. Nanabhoy said the letter was intended for the information of the Commissioner only, and that he had no wish to have it read to the Council. Mr. Jacomb, however, wished it to be read if Mr. Nanabhoy had no objection.

The Secretary then read the following letter from Mr. Nanabhoy:—

Bombay, 29th May 1875.

H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—The land set-back cases, as they are called, are invariably brought before the Council without previous notice. At present the Council, as a rule, hardly gets time enough to judge whether the sums recommended by the Executive Engineer for the purchase of land in different localities are fair and reasonable, and I have often been obliged to consent to the adoption of his recommendations, only because urgency for immediate decision having been pleaded, deliberation or ordinary enquiry appeared impossible. My object, therefore, is to request, as a member of the Town Council, that due particulars of each case may be furnished to the Secretary in time to allow of his placing such information on the list of business regularly supplied to each member, at least three days before the meeting of the Council, and that only in the most exceptional cases the Council may be called on to sanction or take up a case without previous notice. I have not the slightest intention of interfering with the action of the Executive Engineer, but as a guardian of the public purse, I feel it impossible to exercise that careful supervision over the prices that we now and then pay for land taken up unless I have the means of previously satisfying myself of the rates that we are to be asked to sanction.—I have, &c. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Nanabhoy explained that he had observed that all cases of sets-back were brought forward at the eleventh hour; and that the members of the Council were not in a position to form a proper opinion as to the merits of each case submitted for their consideration without previous notice.

The Secretary read a memo. by the acting Municipal Commissioner to the Executive Engineer, forwarding the above letter from Mr. Nanabhoy and suggesting that, except in urgent cases, the particulars of all "set-backs" of houses for street improvement should be forwarded to the Secretary, Town Council, at least three days before the meeting of the Council, so as to allow of the particulars as to the prices to be paid being included in the list of business furnished by the Secretary to the members of the Council. The Commissioner's memo. requested the Executive Engineer to arrange accordingly.

Read letter from Mr. David E. Gostling, on behalf of Sonee Paroo Oomersey, the owner of house No. 51, Musjid Bunder Cross Road, requesting that instead of the house being set back for the improvement of the street to the extent of eleven feet four inches, it be set back only three feet three inches.

The Secretary reported that the Council sanctioned the taking up of the land on the 16th March last.

The Council resolved that Mr. Gostling be informed they are unable to assent to the application of Mr. Sonee Paroo Oomersey, as there are no grounds for making an exception in this case to the rules with regard to the set-back of a house.

Sanction was given to the payment to the Port Trustees of Rs. 24 per annum for rent of ground at Carnac Bunder occupied as the site for new tobacco duty office, debitable to tobacco duty collection.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—199 11 square yards in Breach Candy Road (corner of Churney Road) from Mr. D. Antone, at Rs. 15 per yard. 3-77 ditto, No. 20, Church Gate Street, from Mrs. Bheekeebai, wife of Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy, at Rs. 60 per yard. 3-62 ditto, No. 19, Church Gate Street, from Mrs. Awabai, widow of Mr. C. Byramjee Paliswalla, at Rs. 60 per yard.

This was all the business before the Council.

SOIREE OF THE BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

A SOIREE was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Bombay Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the Pastor of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, in the chair. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn, followed by prayer, after which tea, with other good things of the genus edible, as well as an unlimited quantity of ice water, were freely supplied to the people present. Another hymn having been sung, the Chairman, in the course of his address, said he had the pleasure to inform the audience that his efforts which were being made at the time of the holding of the previous Soiree to relieve the Chapel of the incubus in the shape of a heavy debt upon it, had been crowned with success, and that he was able to congratulate the members of the Church upon the building being now emphatically the absolute property of the Baptist denomination, free from incumbrances. Addresses suitable to the occasion were also delivered by Major Oldham, the Rev. Geo. Bowen, the Rev. C. W. Park, and Captain Simpson; and several Anthems were very creditably sung by the choir under the able leadership of Mr. Simpson, the best rendered being probably "The Morning Breaks." Handel's aria, "But thou did'st not leave his soul in Hell," was in a very effective and masterly manner sung by Mr. Poynter, to whom none present begrudged the palm in the vocalistic department. The attendance was much larger than could have been expected, considering the time of the year, numbering some 400 persons, who at the close of the proceedings, at past 10 o'clock, left to all appearances, with not easily-effaceable recollections of an evening pleasantly and profitably spent.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

IN RE THACKER DHUNJEE NARAYEN.

The insolvent appeared in person and asked for leave to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared to oppose the application on the ground that the insolvent was not in a position to make it, as he had not paid certain costs, the paying of which had by an order made by Mr. Justice Pinhey been made a condition precedent to his making a fresh petition.

His Lordship told the insolvent that he had made a similar application on the 2nd of September last and it had been refused, and it had then been ordered that he should pay to the opposing creditor a certain sum for costs before any application for leave to file a fresh petition was made. These costs it appeared had not yet been paid.

His application, therefore, could not be heard, and the costs of the present application would be added to the former costs, and he must pay both before he could be heard again.

IN RE GOOLLABCHUND AMICHUND.

Mr. Turner appeared for the insolvent and asked for an extension of time for filing the schedule. He moved on the affidavit of the insolvent which stated that he had been arrested and put in jail in February last, and that ever since that he had been suffering from ill-health and had been unable to file his petition.

Mr. Constable for an opposing creditor said that last court day he had asked for an order that as the insolvent had been adjudicated an insolvent and had not yet taken any steps or done anything a statement of the creditors' and debtors' accounts should be got in; and he was about to renew that application now. He had had no intimation of the application made by his learned friend.

His Lordship ordered that the insolvent's schedule should be filed within a fortnight, and that the opposing creditor should be entitled to costs against the estate.

IN RE SUCCARAM GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Telang appeared for the insolvent and moved for an extension of the interim order for one month, with leave to serve notices, as the insolvent had not yet served notices on account of ill-health and want of funds.—Granted.

OUR STOCK OF UMBRELLAS for the Monsoon Season in Silk, Alpacca, and Cotton on the light celebrated Paragon Frames are made of the strongest materials, and are selected specially to wear well and give satisfaction.—Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FREE CHURCH AT CALCUTTA.

FROM a report on the affairs of the Calcutta congregation of the Free Church of Scotland for the year 1874, we gather that the sums contributed for various purposes by the congregation during 1874 amounted to a total of Rs. 25,032-11-3. The funds appear to be in a flourishing condition, with the exception of the Current Expenses Fund, which does not meet all the ordinary charges, and the congregation has been called upon to contribute more liberally to the Sabbath collections. The Sabbath school is doing useful work, the average attendance of scholars being 81, and of teachers 13. The untiring efforts of the lady visitor are gratefully acknowledged. The Entally Branch school closed during the early part of the year, has been resuscitated, and promises to become prosperous under the new management. The trustees are alluded to as follows:—"Changes have taken place in these by departure from Calcutta, resignation, and death, viz., Mr. George Dickson and Mr. J. S. Douglas have, it is understood, left India for good, and are therefore no longer in a position to act as Trustees of the Congregational Funds. Mr. D. Finlayson has gone to Bombay, and is not likely to return to Calcutta. Mr. G. W. Kellner, so long and so intimately connected with the congregation, and to whom the congregation are so much indebted for the active and zealous manner in which he discharged the duties of treasurer and trustee, has resigned, expecting soon to go to England; while lastly, Mr. C. Macleod, an old and respected member of the congregation and trustee of the Manse, has been taken away from our midst by death. Successors to all these will in due course be appointed and recorded in the report of 1875." The report concludes with a prayer for a blessing on the work of Mr. Milne, the pastor who has succeeded the much-respected Mr. Don, who was obliged to retire owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Don.—*Calcutta Statesman.*

A BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MADRAS MAIL")

OOTACAMUND, 26TH MAY.

THE Badminton Tournament which was one of the largest and most exciting contests seen on the Hills for years, was attended by most of the residents of Ooty, and a vast number of visitors from all parts of India, including some of the best players of the game, both among ladies and gentlemen. It was played on the Public Gymkhana ground, so lately reclaimed from a swamp, but which, thanks to the untiring energy and constant care of the Secretary of the A. B. C. Club is fast becoming a most attractive pleasure-ground. Perhaps not the least striking feature of the late tournament was the humility displayed by the fair sex, each lady depreciating her own skill, and far from pleased when pronounced a good player. Whether this might be accounted for on the score of being handicapped, I leave your readers to decide. The prizes which were exceedingly handsome and warmly contested for were laid out in an adjoining summer-house for general inspection. They numbered six in all. The 1st, a solid silver tankard; 2nd, an elegant silver cup, on a tall stand; 3rd, a set of telescope cups both useful and ornamental, especially on the Hills when so many pic-nics are constantly taking place: The 4th prize was an English racket bat, in the handle of which was inserted a little silver plate, bearing the date and name of the winner; 5th, The Ladies' Challenge prize, of Rs. 40 The last, but by no means least, the Commissioner's prize, was a richly chased Burmese cup, saucers and cover, and was the admiration of all. The first prize was won by a Bangalore lady, who, however, on having her choice, preferred the 2nd, an elegant silver cup. It was unfortunate that owing to some slight mistake on the part of the Committee, the lady and gentleman who would probably have been victorious, after having earned a hard fought battle, were called upon the following day to test their skill again, the former game going for naught, when losing heart and spirits they were unfortunately beaten by a few points. As there had been much discussion over the second game some for and some against a renewal of it, and party feeling ran high, it excited universal interest, drawing all the spectators and other players on the ground around the two courts. The good play and long rallies were fully appreciated, and loud was the applause and great the encouragement given by the bystanders after each successful effort. Some of the Committee have presented a gold bracelet to one of the ladies who played with untiring zeal and won as many games as the victorious couple, but who, owing to exhaustion failed in her last game. The Grand Tournament was followed by a challenge match for ladies only (no handicapping) when each fair combatant played her best in spite of the sun which every now and then shone out almost too brilliantly for if the saying be true "happy the bride the sun shines on" with equal truth might it be said, unhappy the Badminton player on whom the sun shines, especially when the choice of "rough" or "smoth" is made, and his or her fate is to face the sun. Some exhibited remarkable skill with but a slight turn of the wrist sending the ball in all directions most dexterously. This prize was Rs. 40. The weather which was a source of great anxiety to so many, fortunately allowed of the Tournament being continued each afternoon. The rain fell in heavy thunder showers every morning, but clearing up left a cool fresh atmosphere greatly in favor of the players. The dust was also very conveniently laid and to those who are acquainted with the fine red dust so well-known and disliked in Ooty, this will appear no small advantage. Owing however, to the dismal appearance of the weather on Monday, the final games to decide the winners of the Commissioner's Prize, and the Ladies' Challenge were postponed for a few days, of which more anon.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated in Ooty by a subscription dance which promised to be a success, judged by the number of subscribers; but unfortunately Her Majesty not being present. Ooty was not favored with "Queen's weather," and many feared the monsoon had really set in. Though in consequence of the rain, many were prevented from joining the festive scene happily those who did attend were by no means dispirited and the dance proved a great success. I hear rumours of still more gaiety as being about to take place here. The Grand Archery Meeting is fixed for Saturday next and a large garden party is about to take place in the Government Gardens on the occasion of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. McIvor. Tents are provided, and every preparation made with a lavish hand to ensure the enjoyment of the invited guests.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 14.)

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned over the Whitsuntide holidays. In the Lords, after two evenings' debate, the Regimental Exchanges Bill has been read a third time and passed. In the Commons the proceedings have not been of an important nature. The Indian Budget is to be brought on an early date this session.

The visit of the Emperor of Russia to Berlin terminated yesterday. The recent war panic on the continent has now somewhat subsided.

The Marquis d'Harcourt is the new French Ambassador to London.

To-day the Queen leaves Windsor for Scotland. During the past week Her Majesty has paid a visit to London, and has held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace.

The visit of the Queen to Aldershot, which was to have taken place during the past week, was abandoned.

The Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures has just been opened at Leeds by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The whole of the Flying Squadron, it is now stated, will form the escort of the Prince of Wales on his visit to India in October. Lord Carington will accompany the Prince as his aide-de-camp, and Lord Charles Beresford as naval aide-de-camp.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has been appointed to the Governorship of the Madras Presidency.

An application has been made to the Court of Admiralty for a citation against the Marquis of Salisbury for an order to bring into the registry of the court the money claimed by Major-General Colin Mackenzie and other officers. Sir R. Phillimore has deferred his judgment in the case.

The council of the Oxford University have agreed to three resolutions enabling candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service to reside at the University, also to provide University teaching in certain branches, and to bring the degree of B. A. within the reach of such candidates.

A terrible calamity has occurred at sea, off the Scilly Islands, by the total wreck of the German mail-steamer Schiller, from New York to Hamburg, by which upwards of three hundred and fifty lives have been lost.

By the wreck of the Cadiz steamer, trading from that port to London, sixty-two persons have been drowned.

The intention to petition against the return of Sir George Campbell for Kirkcaldy has been abandoned.

A mishap has occurred to the Bessemer steamer, which ran foul of Calais Pier on a recent trip, and caused considerable damage to the structure and some injury to the steamer. It is considered that the vessel is not adapted for entering the harbours on the French coast.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General Sir J. Aitchison, G. C. B.; Col. H. J. Day, Bo. C. S.; H. Bowdon, J. P. and D.L. for Derbyshire; Col. Dawson, late 93rd Highlanders; Sir S. Graham, Bart; W. Hey, J. P. and D. L. for Yorkshire; Capt. R. T. Millett, R. A.; Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B.; Sir J. Philippart, K. G. V.; Admiral W. Whalpole; Lieut.-Col. P. Withington, 7th Drag-Gds.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest [illegible] ed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

(*Times*, May 14.)

The American mail steamship Schiller was totally wrecked at 10 o'clock on Friday night, on the Retarrier Ledges, near the Bishop Lighthouse, Scilly. Upward of 300 lives were lost. The Schiller was an iron screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1873 by Messrs. Napier and Sons. Her engines were by the same firm; they were two compound indirect action 600-horse power. As she had six bulkheads, she was presumably divided into seven water-tight compartments, and must thus have suffered very severe injuries indeed before being lost. Her tonnage was 3,421 gross, 2,326 net; her length, 380·5ft., by 40·1ft. of breadth, with a depth of 24ft. 4in., or, reckoning from her topmost deck, of 32ft. 1in. She had two decks and a spar deck, and was repaired for damage in 1874, being in that year classed A 1 for 10 years, which is the highest class. Her port of survey was the Clyde, but she belonged to the port of Hamburg, and is registered as one of the steamers of the German Transatlantic Steampacket Company, the Eagle (Adler) Line. The fleet of this company is, however, in process of amalgation with that of the Hamburg Steamship Company, whose London agents are Smith, Sundius, and Co., of 33, Gracechurch-street.

Our correspondent at Plymouth telegraphs last night as follows:—

The Eagle Company's steamship Schiller left New York on the 27th of April, but was unable to pass over the bar at Sandy Hook until noon on the following day. She had on board 59 first-class passengers, 75 second-class, 120 in the steerage, and a crew of 101 officers and men, all told, making a total of 355 persons. She also brought the heavy Australian and New Zealand mails, in all 250 sacks, specie value 300,000 dlrs for Cherburg, and a full general cargo. During the first part of the voyage strong weather was experienced, and during the three days preceding the disaster it was so thick that no observations could be taken. On Friday night the fog suddenly increased, and in 15 minutes it was impossible to see the length of the steamer. Sails were at once taken in, the engines were reduced to half speed, and the number on the lookout was increased. Almost immediately afterwards the Schiller struck heavily on the Retarrier Ledge, it being at this time about 10 o'clock. The alarm flew through the ship in a few minutes. All came crowding upon deck. All agree in speaking in the highest terms of Captain Thomas, who seemed to have maintained his coolness and courage to the last, and throughout by his customary cheerful demeanour tried to kindle hope in the breasts of those around him, though the circumstances were so desperate. Some also speak admiringly of his strenuous efforts to preserve order and put a stop to that panic which doubtless prevented many more being saved. With a view to restore discipline he fired his revolver over the heads of those who by their frantic obstinacy were preventing the successful launching of the boats, and when he had expended all his powder he sent for his sword. But his efforts were of little avail, and the panic was something dreadful. It appears that on Friday night a rejoicing on a small scale had been indulged in in honour of the birthday of one of the officers, but the working of the ship was in no way neglected. There was an idea that land was near, and the majority of the male passengers were on the deck on the look out. Nearly all the women and children and a few men were in bed. There was not the slightest warning of the catastrophe, and the shock appears to have been so slight at first that few were aware the ship was on a rock. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to judge of her position. A cannon was fired some half a dozen times till the powder got wet, and rockets were sent up without bringing the slightest help. Meanwhile, seven of the eight boats on board had been got out, but only three were launched with any success, and two only survived the night's storm. How wind and sea increased during the night; and how the Schiller bumped great holes in her bottom on sawlike rocks, and how, at length the masts gave way with their rigging filled with despairing women, together with other sad incidents of the wreck, is told in the statements below taken from the mouths of the survivors.

The wreck was undoubtedly caused by the weather preventing the taking of observations and by the tide setting her in shore. The Schiller must have passed the Bishop Lighthouse much closer than where she struck without seeing the light. The hair-breadth escapes are of course many. One man saved himself by holding on with his teeth to the finger of a hand a man had put out to save him. Mrs. Jones, who was saved, was thrown into the boat by her husband, and when that boat was swamped she was one of those rescued in the complete darkness by another boat. The manner in which the women clung to the captain was most heart-rending, and when duty compelled his attendance in another part of the ship he had to use main force to clear himself of them. Many believed that the ship being new would hold together till help came, but the sea was too heavy for the strongest ship. Several made the mistake of lashing themselves to the iron masts and rigging so that when the masts went the people, were carried to the bottom without any chance of rising. Mr. Stern, one of the saloon passengers saved, had lashed himself by a slip-knot, and when he felt the mast going he released himself. Notwithstanding this, he was carried to the bottom, but being free, he soon rose, and, fortunately, close to a lifebuoy and a spar, with which he supported himself till picked up by the boat of Mr. Obadiah Hicks, of St. Agnes.

The chief officer is at Scilly, and the occurrence has had a very great effect on him. The latest account was that 50 bodies had been washed ashore. They are being decently cared for by the inhabitants of the island on the shores of which they drift. Many of the bodies are much bruised and cut. It is now definitely known that 312 perished, only 43 being saved out of a total of 354 passengers and of 101 crew. Over 50 sacks of mails were picked up by fishermen. One boat picked up a bag of clothes having printed on it the name "D. W. Perceival, Barnstaple." There was also picked up a bundle of letters, the top one of which bears the name of "W. Pippett, South Shields." The cargo of the vessel is strewn all along the beach. The Retarrier Ledges on which the Schiller struck are barely a third of a nautical mile inside the Bishop Lighthouse, the light of which is visible in clear weather 16 miles off between the Bishop and the islets of Rosevear and Rosevean, on which the lighthouse builders lived in the summer months. Close to these ledges there are six, eight, and even 15 and 16 fathoms of water. The two largest rocks have a narrow channel between them with from six to nine fathoms of water, and between Retarrier and the Bishop Rosevear and the Crebawe thans there are 10, 15, and 25 fathoms, but about this space to the west and south-west of the Bishop the place is a mass of rocks and ledges. The western part of the Retarriers is a wash at low water, other portions are covered at a third of the flood, and some parts have 8ft. or 12ft. of sea on them at high water. The survivors were brought on to Penzance to-day, where they were met by Mr. Thomas Jones Stevens, the Plymouth agent for the company, who provided for their every want.

The following is the narrative of Edward Poglmanny, the second officer of the Schiller:—

"It was near as I can say about 10 o'clock on Friday night, when as I was sleeping on my sofa in my cabin I was suddenly awoke by hearing the steam pipe whistle sharply blown. I thought at once that the weather was very tick. I turned round and almost at the same moment heard and felt the ship striking. I jumped up in a moment to rush on deck, but before I had got up a few steps I met the first mate, who ran down exclaiming that we were shipwrecked. In a moment we were both on deck again, and I ran to the bridge where the Captain was. When I reached him he had just telegraphed down into the engine-room to go astern; but the water rushed over the deck, and, seeing that the fore-compartment had filled, I told the captain that to go astern would be of no use." The ship then heeled over to starboard and the captain ordered the boats, of which we had eight, to be got as quickly as possible. I ran to the quarterdeck and we lowered the two quarterdeck boats. Down to which there was immediately a rush. I then went to the maindeck, were the chief officer was launching one of the boats. It was very heavy. Of the eight boats we launched seven. There was very great difficulty in launching more of them on account of their weight and the way in which the vessel lay with the waves dashing over her. At length we succeeded in launching No. 5 and were then ordered by the captain to take charge. There also had got into the boat three male passengers, a woman, and seven of the crew. As I went over the side Captain Thomas called out, "Good by old fellow; remember me to my friends." He afterwards again called me; but, although I heard him, I could not reply, being so exhausted. As the boat was being lowered, a big wave came and swamped her, and we were all capsized. We managed, however, to recover the boat and kept her up as much as we could. She was, however, full of water, and we had to stand in her all the time. For three hours we beat about at the mercy of the waves, utterly unaware where we were, so dense was the fog and so dark the night, till, at length, we saw a gleam of light overhead, and recognized the Bishop Light. We were, however, utterly unable to make either the light or the wreck, which we saw as day dawned a long distance off. Both masts were then in her, and were crowded with people. All our efforts to reach a point of safety were unavailing, and we chiefly tried to keep clear of the rocks. Eventually the fog lifted a little and I saw St. Agnes. Before we could reach it the fog fell again and we were drifted a long way by the current. When the fog lifted we found ourselves under the same rocks of which we had to keep clear. Then we rounded the Islands and came to a spot where a ship was at anchor. Shortly after which we landed at Tresco."

The narrative of Mr. Henry Stern, commission agent, New York and Berlin, a saloon passenger, was exceedingly interesting. He said:—

"The voyage from the first seemed unfortunate. We left New York on the 27th, but the pilot would not take us over the bar at Sandy Hook till noon the next day. Soon after a fishing net got entangled in our screw, and that again delayed us. For three days after that we had the wind greatly in our favour, and the Captain took every advantage of it. Then thick and heavy weather set in, so heavy that there was no glass or crockery left, and for two days none of the passengers came up to meals. A great deal of sea was shipped on Friday. The weather was tolerably clear till 7 or 8 in the evening, but about 10 it suddenly became so dense that nothing could be seen beyond the ship. The captain at once did all a man could possibly do; sail was taken in, the engines were reduced, and the look-out was increased. The wind was blowing heavily from the south-west, with a heavy sea running. It was not that, but the fog and the tide that did the mischief. I got into the forecastle to look for the Scilly Light because we knew pretty well where we were. We were going very slowly, when the ship struck heavily on some rocks. Captain Thomas was on the bridge at the time, and a very large proportion of the passengers were on deck. Some of the women and children were in the berths asleep, as were a few of the men. Distress guns and rockets were fired; the greatest excitement prevailed, but a more clever gentleman and a better sailor than the Captain there could not be. He, however, could do nothing in the panic. Forty people rushed into a boat that would not hold half the number, and it saved none. The captain fired his revolver over the heads of the people to keep them quiet. I think if I had been in his place I should have shot at them. I think it might have been better. The captain was on the bridge, trying to save the women and children, who were half the souls on board, when he and the doctor and the chief engineer were washed overboard. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning. About midnight, when I was in the rigging, the fog cleared, and I saw the light at the Bishop's Rock. During these two hours, and after we first struck, we bumped several times before finally settling. Altogether about ten guns were fired, but then the powder became damp, and we could do nothing further in that direction. The sea was breaking over the vessel, and she was rapidly filling. I assisted in launching four boats, but there was such a crush and such a tremendous sea running that they were swamped almost immediately. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning the pavilion over the saloon, in which the women and children were all huddled together, was struck by a heavy sea and washed away with the unfortunate people. I then took to the rigging, where I remained until nearly daylight; the foremast and the rigging to which I clung was then carried away, and all who were on it were left struggling in the water. I commenced to swim, and succeeded in keeping myself afloat until I was picked up by a fishing-boat, in which were two boys, who worked and pulled with a bravery which could not be excelled. The women and children had no chance when the sea washed away the pavilion, and the only wonder to me is that Mr. Jones was saved."

The following is a list of those saved:—

Passengers.—Leo West, of Philadelphia, son of General West, Hanover (saloon); Henry Sterne (saloon) Carl Kuhn (saloon), Charles Henry Percy, London, (steerage), F. Shellingberg, Ludwig Reiderer, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Marcus Powitzer, Charles Jansen, Max Cosgn, J. Legmore, Charles Frohm, John Rink, Richard William, Chacewater Cornwall.

Crew.—Harry Hellers, chief officer, Ervin Polemann, second officer, Richard Heintz, fourth officer, Simon Jansen, chief boatswain, W. Hoffman, steward, Claus Mahler, boatswain, Frederick Wermke, steward, James Jnergen Jansen, Max Goullberger, Ferderick Piessener, Clauswick, H. W. Backhouse, Augustus Peal, storekeeper, H. Wallace, sailor, A. Rhaberg, steward, H Vertmann, steward, C. Adamsen, steward, Hans Petersen, steward, Hans Back, Charles Hern, stoker, Carl Ernst, stoker, Hans Palling, stoker, Hugh Pierson, trimmer, Hensch, sailmaker, Johan Swermoki, boiler maker, A Rehberg and H Hore.

A correspondent telegraphs last night from Scilly that forty dead bodies have been recovered up to the present time. The weather is so rough that no boats are able to approach the rocks.

The following is a list of the bodies already recognised:—

George G. Leonhardt, of New York; H. Rowne, engineer; P. Lueschne, Andre Petersen, Charles Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer, Lulu Reiderer, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs Weste.

Boats were searching all day but it is feared that there can be no more survivors. The survivors were landed mostly in a very weak state, and their wants were duly attended to. They were supplied with fresh clothing and all necessaries by order of Mr. John Banfield, the German Vice-Consul here. Mr. Dorrien Smith, of Tresco Abbey, proprietor of the island, was most kind and attentive to those of the survivors who were landed at Tresco, sending nourishing food to them and to the passengers at St. Mary's. Very little salvage indeed has been effected.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT BERLIN.

(*Times*, May 14.)

ALTHOUGH the stay of the Emperor of Russia at Berlin has lasted only three days, and was but a halt on his journey to Ems, it is likely to leave a deep impression on the politicians of Europe. No official pen records what passed; to the outer world all was parades and reviews, fraternal greetings and leave-takings; and yet the public feels that the meeting is an event of the first importance. Russia again looms vast and potent before the eye. Those who remember the days before the convulsions of Europe began with the Turkish War preserve in their minds the image of Nicholas and his great position among the Sovereigns of the Continent. After Louis Philippe fell there was no one to share with him the reverence and adulation of Europe. The astute ruler of France, whom the present Premier of England compared to Ulysses, had been expelled from Paris, and his appearance on the English coast under circumstances which took away even dignity from misfortune destroyed at once the *Prestige* of a successful life. The chiefs of the other great Continental States were more or less humiliated. The Empire of Austria was nearly ruined by the feuds of nationality, and was supposed to owe its very existence to the Czar, whose army restored Hungary to the Empire. A popular movement had begun in Germany, with an object legitimate enough, the union of the country, but conducted by democratic methods borrowed from France, and inspired by too much of the shallow presumption and the bitter social jealousy which came from the same quarter. The end was the disappointment and humiliation of Prussia, which had associated itself with the new popular aspirations and sought to guide them. The minor Sovereigns of Europe those German and Italian Princes whose authority has since actually or virtually passed away, were involved in the fortunes of Vienna and Berlin. England was as much committed to non-interference as now; Mr. Cobden was denouncing armaments, and the friends of Peace proclaimed the triumph of their principles with a volubility which in these days is never heard. The consequence of all this was that the Emperor Nicholas rose before the imagination of Continental society as the one great ruler to whom all eyes must turn, the arbiter of Europe, the Potentate who had a purpose and a will and who made them prevail, the one strong man whose protection was safety amid the chances and dangers of the time. The tenour of Russian policy gave an appearance of lofty disinterestedness to the Czar's dealings with his brother Sovereigns. His magnanimity and justice were extolled as not inferior to his power. Some of the most remarkable of the eulogies bestowed on him proceeded from the politicians of France and England, and though a time came when the speakers might be desirous to recall them, they were not unjustifiable at the period they were uttered.

A great error brought the reign of the Emperor Nicholas to a calamitous end, and effaced for many years the high authority of his Government. Speaking generally, the position which he had held during the later years of his reign; and before the Menschikoff mission passed to Napoleon III. He also has gone his way, and now, twenty years after the death of the Emperor Nicholas, we hear the voice of Europe once more extolling a Russian Emperor as the guardian of public right and the safety of nations. Russia has done more than tear up the Treaty of Paris. It is not merely that she can rebuild Sebastopol and cover the Black Sea with her ironclads; her Emperor has also conquered once more the primacy of the Continent and his opinion on peace and War are looked upon with the reverence due not only to strength but to a high moral power. The laudations of Germany are exuberant; France is disposed to recognize her obligations; and in England the substantial merits of the Emperor's policy are gratefully admitted. Indeed, if the Emperor of Russia never uses his influence for a worse object than on this occasion, he may retain it with the goodwill of all reasonable men in every country. There can be no doubt that the opinion of the Emperor and the representations of his able Minister, Prince Gortschakoff have had a decisive effect on the fortunes of Europe. Perhaps it would be too much to say that the Emperor's visit changed the disposition of Germany, for no doubt the feeling of the Court of St. Petersburg was known long before he arrived in Berlin. But this visit, preceded as it was by incidents which showed the alarm of Europe in all its intensity, and also the animosity which an unprovoked aggression would inspire among all neutral nations, gave the Russian Emperor the opportunity of expressing his opinions more fully and insisting upon them with greater authority. Assuming the final discussion and decision to have been deferred to the Emperor's visit, there could hardly be a more critical situation than that which the Emperor found on his arrival at Berlin. The military authorities of Germany were fully persuaded that France was arming for an eventual attack on the Empire—an attack which would be all the more formidable as the aggressor would be able to choose his time, his pretext, and his opportunity. According to these military observers, France would have a better army three or five years hence, while Germany will never have a better army, her financial position will not improve, and a weariness of the burdens of an armed Peace is likely to set in among the population. There could be no reasonable doubt that a new war was meditated, and Germany in self-defence had the right to anticipate what was inevitable.

These opinions were urged with pertinacity by men of high rank in the army, and the only question was whether they should prevail. The German Government may be able to declare that a hostile movement against France was never officially entertained, but a few days since there was a serious danger that warlike counsels would preponderate. If this danger has passed away for the present, the result is due, in the opinion of the world, to the Emperor of Russia. He is said to have given his opinion very decisively on the subject, while Prince Gortschakoff, no doubt, treated it more argumentatively and in detail with the German Chancellor. It would be interesting to know the nature of the Russian Minister's arguments, and how far they were convincing to the German Government, but we may suppose that a resolute though courteously expressed determination to treat as an enemy the first State which should disturb the Peace of Europe was one of the most efficient weapons in the Russian armoury. Although this country has maintained an attitude of reserve in the Franco-German controversy we believe that Her Majesty's Government thought it a national duty in the recent crisis to express its opinion very decisively with regard to the maintenance of Peace. This communication was received in a spirit as amicable as that which dictated it, and a most satisfactory reply has been returned from Berlin. The French Government has also expressed its acknowledgments to our own for its friendly attitude. The public will be disposed to agree that the occasion was one on which the rigour of diplomatic non-interference might be wisely relaxed, and will congratulate Mr. Disraeli upon the success which has attended his overtures.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—The double extract [illegible] all the varied and approved varieties. Lavender, Eau de Vi[illegible] Amber and P le distilled together with the No. 4 J bono Mari[illegible] Farina Eau de Cologne, in most convenient sized wicker covered Bottles, all imported direct from the manufacturers Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

AT THE PLAY.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

Salvini's Othello is not to be criticised, certainly not to be criticised by one coming as I do to the task full of the admiration and the emotions it has excited. There is no doubt or hesitation to be felt about it. It is without any question the most splendid—perhaps indeed the only—piece of tragic acting that this generation has seen. Actor indeed is a poor word for the man; he is a genius. You nowhere can detect in him that accursed sense and evidence of his own personalty with which all other actors whitewash the personage they affect to interpret. He is not himself, he *is* the very Moor he plays. It is hard to credit that he has or ever had any other existence than this. He affects, no graceful poses, no winning gestures, no beautification in himself in his dress or in his voice—all his effort is addressed to the forcible graphic illustration of the idea. Here, indeed, is a true artist and no impostor must all say who see him; here, indeed, at last is one who has come to his work in the spirit of honesty, who has sunk himself completely in it, and who yet through it and with it must achieve a fame higher far than any can gain who seek merely to envelope their little selves in the words of great poets.

Now an actor may deserve this credit, rare though it be, and yet fail from a faultiness in his original notion of the idea to be rendered. This danger also Salvini has escaped, and has escaped for the same reason that he has manifestly addressed himself to the conception of Othello in a spirit not of invention, but of inquiry. The great merit of Shakespeare, and that which has made his works to be so universally received, is that they are capable of being universally understood. When, indeed, commentators and actors presume to refine upon them, which means to re-write them, they are made complex enough; but for whomsoever will take them as they are, and play them intensely thus, the path is clear enough. So has Salvini taken Othello. He is a monarch of the desert introduced into civilised life. A simple-minded, if not a stupid soldier, clothed with Eastern dignity, of poor reasoning powers and strong passions, wrought upon by revoltingly insufficient evidence to a pitch of desperation, in which dignity, simplicity, passion, and original savagery are all set boiling in one fearful turmoil, such is the Othello that is to be found in Shakespeare by anybody who reads him without commentary; and such is the Othello whom Salvini embodies. In the first act he is by no means the pert hero of the counter-jumping kind, sowing points in his speech; but the alien soldier knowing that he is regarded as of inferior race by the Venetians, and that in marrying Desdemona he has violated their sense of the proprieties, yet proud of himself, conscious of his value to the State, and, above all, calm and dignified. Even in the address to the Senate he speaks as such an one would speak to such an assembly, not like a barrister addressing a jury, or like Chatham in the House of Lords; but all quietly and persuasively as one who believes himself that he has, as he says, a round unvarnished tale to deliver, and who by no means sets up to improve it by oratory. A traditional opportunity to make points is recklessly thrown away, as most actors would think, but the appropriateness of it is unmistakeable, and one sees at once that that and no other way is such as he must inevitably have taken. In the second act we find him in the different character of a responsible commander, provoked, but only for his office sake and without passion, by the brawl between Montanaro and Cassio, and here too he shows his comprehension of the part by avoiding the swaggering Orlando Furioso vein, and by affirming his authority, not with the shouts and gestures of an irate corporal, but with the calm of a general who has been disturbed, not into forgetting but into asserting his dignity. These two acts must be seen in order duly to comprehend the other three, and I say this because there are many who will wrongfully assume to appreciate Salvini by going late to the last three alone, whereas the foundation of the character as he presents it lies in the first two acts. But it is in the third that he first takes one by the throat and gives the assurance of his vast powers. Perhaps the most delicate and subtle part of his play is that when he sits at the table and between his writing takes into his unready with the admirably-conceived chain of growing suggestion by which Iago first puts suspicion into his mind. He receives the notion but to dismiss it, looks at it again of mere curiosity, dismisses it again, and is only taken by it at last when Iago reminds him that "she did deceive her father marrying thee," and that the women of Venice are of a character which none but a Venetian can appreciate. Othello thus adopts the notion at least out of his mere modest sense of incapacity. He feels that he is not competent, being a son of the desert, to judge truly a daughter of Venice, and he suspects because he cannot know. He is ashamed of himself when he tells Iago to set his wife to observe, not because he thinks it a mean action, but because he doubts still the grounds for taking such a step; and when Desdemona enters he forgets all his suspicion. Nevertheless, from the mere suspicion has suddenly sprung up the full conviction of Desdemona's infidelity, and then comes that fine touch of fury with the man who has brought him to know the dismal truth. Here for the first time the full force of the artist is seen. Dignity for an instant is thrown to the winds, the commander, the very soldier, is lost, and the savage is shown revealed in an outburst which is truly tremendous. There is no grasping of a weapon, no refined heroic grappling with a villain, nothing but the pure desperate fury of an untamed beast. The very cracking of the voice, the seizure of Iago by the head as a wild cat would seize a squirrel, the gesture of trampling upon him only arrested at the last moment, all this is something never before attempted, and done as nothing ever was yet done. Then comes the reaction, and from thenceforth the Moor is resolved into his elements, and capable of any deed however monstrous for any reason however slight. The fourth act seems after this but mere surplusage—chiefly indeed because it has been so cut about and turned inside out by the stage-copyists as to be very different from that Shakespeare wrote—yet nothing can be finer than the scenes with Lodovico and Emilia. It is indeed in this act that the extraordinary power of facial expression possessed by Salvini is most apparent. There never was a physiognomy that said so much so forcibly and so rapidly, and there is something especially terrible in the bitter fearful irony both of face and voice in his last addresses to the two women. In the fifth act the Moor is in the numbed state of one about to execute the fatal resolve he has taken. But even yet there had been hope of his relenting were it not for Desdemona's horror at the murder of Cassio, which seems to him the last proof of guilt. Having done the deed, he is as one in a trance till awakened by the disclosure of Iago's villanies. Then he revives, and in his last speech faintly indicates the effect that all these events have had in quite unhinging him. And when he comes to kill himself he does it not by a stab, but by cutting his own throat across with a horrible appearance of reality quite frightful. The force and finish of the acting, the play of face and voice, the infinite variety and illustrative fidelity of the gestures by which Salvini presents his conception of the part are astounding. The conception is a true one, the presentation of it the most wonderful it is possible to conceive—so wonderful that nothing but the actual seeing of it can convey any idea of what it is.

THE SCHOOL BOARD AND THE POOR.

(*Times*, May 4.)

The case was reported yesterday of a poor woman, named Marks, who applied for advice to Sir Robert Carden at the Guildhall, will, it may be hoped, receive the best attention of the London School Board. We do not pretend to say how far they are responsible for the hardship which it reveals, but a repetition of such cases would be most injurious to the real purposes of the Board. According to the statements of Mrs. Marks, her husband was six months ago removed to a lunatic asylum, and she was left with five children, whom she has to support by her own labour. The eldest is a girl of eleven years of age; her second and third children are nine and five years respectively, and the other two are younger. To maintain them she goes out to work at her needle from eight o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night, and her children have, of course, to be taken care of in the interval. The second and third she sends to school, and she leaves the two little ones in the charge of the eldest girl. A girl of this age, however, according to the rule of the Board, ought still to be at school; and their officer, having discovered her absence, has called upon the mother to obey the usual rule. He treatened, according to Mrs. Marks, that unless she did, he would communicate with the parish authorities, and have her out-door relief stopped. Sir Robert Carden asked her whether she had explained her case to the visitor, but she said he would accept no excuse. He wanted, as she thought, to force her into the workhouse, so that the eldest girl might go to school. The Alderman then asked whether it might not be better for her to go into the workhouse, but she replied emphatically in the negative. She said she was young, and willing to work for her children, and had no desire to bury herself in a workhouse. If, however, her girl was forced to go to school, she would be unable to leave her home, and they would have to go into the house or starve. She wanted to know what she was to do if the Board still pressed her. Sir Robert Carden told her the Board could do no more than summon her to the Court, and in that event he would investigate the matter further. Meanwhile he gave her 10s. from the poor-box, and hoped she would not be troubled by the Board any more.

Now, it is probable that neither the School Board itself nor its local committee is in any way responsible for the treatment of Mrs. Marks. She does not say that she has represented her case to them, but only that she has done so to their officer, and it would seem on the face of the case that this person has exceeded or misused his powers. He is, we presume, simply a visitor, whose duty it is to inform parents of their duty, and in case of deliquency to report them to the Board. It would be strange if he had any authority to deal with them on his own responsibility, and if he threatened to communicate with the parish authorities and have the woman's out door relief stopped, he did what he probably had no right to do, and uttered a threat which he certainly had no power to carry into effect. The Board are bound, in the first place, to inquire whether any one of their officers has made this use of his authority, and, if so, deal with him in a manner to prevent the repetition of such conduct. Many of these visitors are persons not very far removed from the classes among whom they visit, and are not unlikely, unless carefully controlled, to make an injudicious use of their position. To the poor, any one who comes to them with authority from a board of any kind is a formidable personage. They do not know what may be the exact extent of his powers, and they imagine that he has mysterious terrors at his command. It is also the peculiar temptation of persons in an inferior position when instructed with a little authority to magnify it unduly. They are commended, perhaps, in proportion to their zeal in bringing children to school, and they are not very scrupulous in the means they adopt. If the Board do not interfere decisively in the case of any School Board visitor who makes an improper use of his authority, an indefinite amount of petty tyranny might be exerted which would some day provoke a formidable resistance. The sole duty of such officers ought to be to explain the law to parents, and, if it is disobeyed, to summon them before the local committee of the Board. It is, of course, open to parents to appeal to the Board or its committee themselves; and there is nothing to show that Mrs. Marks had adopted this resource. Pobably, alarmed, in the way we have described, at the unknown power of the visitor, she betook herself to the magistrate as the first protector who occurred to her. But it must be borne in mind in judging of the case that had she appealed to the Board committee, it is both possible and probable that they would have shown more discretion than their officer appears to have done. We do not know how far the by-law enforcing compulsion admits of a discretionary relaxation, but we should be sorry to hear that it did not.

The case, therefore, seems in the first instance one for the consideration of the Board itself; but it is to be hoped they will not fail to give it careful attention, and to take measures which will prevent any such injudicious and cruel application of their authority as is alleged to have been made. A few such cases would raise an opposition among all classes, and especially among the poor, which would go far beyond mere resistance to compulsion.

RUSSIAN LOANS.

On the 15th instant an advertisement in the *Times* announced that the Imperial Government of Russia was desirous of borrowing fifteen million sterling for the benefit of railway companies. Two millions had been already placed; five millions were to be offered to the public at St. Petersburg, and Messrs. Rothschild were to negotiate the sale of the remaining eight millions of bonds. The subscription lists were to be opened in London on the day the advertisement appeared, and to be closed on *or before* the next day. Eleven Russian loans are regularly quoted at the Stock Exchange, negotiated respectively in 1822, 1850, 1859, 1862, 1864, 1866, (two loans), 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. The practice is thus on the increase. Most of these loans are at 5 per cent., and every stock at that rate is quoted above par. The reason for this is that the Russian Government, while it binds itself to pay off a given number of the bonds every year, does not reserve to itself the right to pay off any beyond the specified number; so that while the stock remains uncancelled the interest cannot be reduced. People buy into foreign stocks without looking very far ahead or thinking of the nature of the transaction. But it really is worth while to know what a transaction means before entering on it. When a man buys a share in the London and North-Western Railway he buys part of a property and becomes a proprietor. The railway is a tract of valuable land, with lines of rails and rolling stock, a monopoly of the right of carrying men and goods in a particular direction, and a revenue coming in from hour to hour, paid for services rendered, and amounting to some millions annually. Even this property may dwindle in value, or even disappear if the directors are not competent to manage it. But a holder of Government stock holds only a promise from the Government that issues it that it will tax the people for the benefit of the holder. The money advanced for the use of the railways to the Russian Government, is advanced under their promise to tax the people for the interest, and eventually for the principal. This, again, is a very different thing from a similar promise on the part of the English Government. The English Government borrows only at home; so does that of France. The Russian Government cannot borrow enough at home, and therefore borrows abroad. The wealth of England is perpetually increasing, her debt is diminishing, and she has no depreciated paper currency. Russia, on the contrary, has a permanent deficit, and many millions of depreciated and inconvertible paper. The average of the deficit from 1858 to 1869 was about two millions sterling per annum. During the Crimean War it was much greater. Many years ago a humorous writer in the *New Monthly Magazine* wrote the history of a man of fashion, who thought that society owed him £100,000. In order to obtain his deserts he "conceived the system of credit." He began to borrow; when the interest became due he borrowed two loans, one for his ordinary expenditure, another for the interest due from him. He carried on his system with credit and punctuality, till, growing old, and feeling that he was on his deathbed, he summoned his creditors, and paid his debts by bequeathing to them his system.

Those who have studied Russia most deeply do not believe in the million of bayonets of which Alexander I. boasted as intrusted to him by Providence. Fond as she is of extending her territory, she sold all that she possessed in America to the United States a few years ago, and though the prospect of a future quarrel between the United States and Great Britain was doubtless part of the consideration, the seven millions of dollars must have been wanted, or she would hardly have ceded a territory so rich in every natural element of prosperity. Of the million of bayonets, boasted of a few months before, not one formed part of any contingent at Waterloo, and she was then negotiating with England for an annuity, which England still pays. Should the credulity which supplies her with money fail, it might one day happen that she would be unable to pay even the interest of loans which have no sound financial basis. At Capel Court every man is a stock broker first, and a patriot only afterwards; yet even on the Stock Exchange there has sometimes existed a patriotic indignation against Russia, and even private interests may one day find that such indignation is not contrary to knowledge.—*Vanity Fair.*

FEMININE SNOBS.

(*Liberal Review.*)

It would seem that there have ever been class distinctions and that there ever must be, but there is no valid reason why a number of purely artificial barriers should be raised between the different sections of a community. The creation of these artificial barriers has, in England, done an immense amount of harm, inasmuch as it has excited a great deal of ill-feeling, prevented people from drawing together who would be benefited by communion with each other, and rendered the condition of society absurdly anomalous. Now-a-days, society does not consist merely of three classes but of a score or two, the members of which heartily hate and mistrust each other. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that society is divided into an immense number of contemptible cliques; the result being that when a hundred people are drawn promiscuously together the majority are so impressed with a sense of their importance and exalted condition that they proudly decline to condescend to have anything whatever to say to nine-tenths of those by whom they are surrounded. A man may have brains, he may have refined tastes, he may be hardworking and upright in all his doings, and he may be of presentable appearance, but he is not saved from receiving cruel rebuffs, as he journeys through life, from those who are vastly inferior to him and might be much improved by friendly intercourse with him, but who flatter themselves that they are his superiors in position. Now, men are largely responsible for this melancholy state of things; but we are inclined to think that the greater portion of the blame—for what is deplored—must rest upon feminine shoulders. No doubt there are many male snobs; but, as a rule, men are not inclined to be so particular as to whom they associate with as are women, and it is highly probable that if they were not exposed to female influences they might be led to act so that the lines of demarcation which separate the people of this country might become less broadly defined and in many cases be entirely obliterated. As it is, there are thousands of men who have hundreds of acquaintances whom they cannot—whom, indeed, they dare not—admit to their family circles, and these acquaintances not unfrequently ripen into warm friends. The people whom a man meets at the various places which he visits during his walks abroad please him and he can freely mingle with them without his sense of self-respect being, in any way, hurt, for they are equal to him in point of ability and their natures are as pure and elevated as his own. But he knows that if he were to introduce them to his feminine connections things would be said which would please neither them nor him, so he keeps his knowledge of them, so to speak, to himself and gets his pleasures out of them in a stealthy manner. Perhaps he is wise to act in this fashion; but it may still be thought that it would be better if he pursued an independent course and elected his friends on the score of their intrinsic merits rather than on that of their meretricious surroundings. It must not be forgotten, however, that he would then, in many instances, be subjected to a never-ending course of "nagging," and it may be remarked that as the constant dropping of water will wear away a stone so will a nagging woman in the end get pretty much what she wants.

It may be asked how it comes about that women are more snobbish than men. Probably this is because they have less real work to do, and so have more time to think about their neighbours and their surroundings than have men; because they have little actual contact with the world; and because they have, from their earliest days, the principles of snobbishness carefully instilled into them. The course of education to which school-girls are subjected is, of itself calculated to make them snobs. Certainly, it would be well if means were taken to render women less snobbish than they are, for bad as a male snob is, a female snob is infinitely worse. For one thing, she is more spiteful. It is the wife of Grandee, and not Grandee himself, who has such a magnificent contempt for people engaged in retail trade that that she would become pale with indignation and dismay if it transpired that a daughter of the house of Grandee was being educated alongside the daughter of Haberdasher, who, though he could buy Grandee up once or twice, has been unfortunate enough to make his money by selling tape by the yard and buttons by the dozen, while Grandee has dealt in them in the bulk. As for Grandee, if he had only himself to please, he would as soon his daughter were educated with little Miss Haberdasher as with the child of Swindle, the merchant, who has failed once or twice, and very neatly diddled the chief bulk of his creditors; and he only takes action in order that he may have peace and quietness at his own fireside. Indeed, if he were left to his own devices, his Gothic barbarity would carry him still further than we have indicated. He would hob-nob with Haberdasher himself, and he would not be at all annoyed if it came to his ears that his wife had been having a friendly gossip with Mrs Haberdasher. But his good lady has too much sense to fall into such an indiscretion as this, and she makes it her business to see that his lax notions do not run away with him. Then, again, it is she, not he, who carefully weighs up all the qualifications and possessions of those persons who are introduced into the house of Grandee. It is she who goes in for making people know their places. It is she who can meet a so-called inferior in the street, and gaze at him as if he were a piece of inanimate sculpture. It is she who can keep would-be upstarts down. It is she who can forsake old friends because they have "become so dreadfully low; you know," that it really would not do to associate with them. It is she who can quietly drop her poor relations because it does not suit her purpose to retain a hold of them, even though, by so doing, she might succeed in helping them up to her own level—she is so afraid of being dragged down to theirs. It is she who seems to imagine that those who are paid to serve her are of a race apart from herself, in the same, though a lesser degree, than are dogs, horses, and other animals. It is she who flaunts her riches and power in the face of the world. And, finally, it is she who sees a superiority and potentiality in herself which are not discerned by other people. Of course, the amount of harm that she does is incalculable. It will be, then, for those who have charge of the education of women to consider whether it is not time that their policy were revised, and that instead of girls being taught to be snobs they should be taught not to be so.

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.
PART IX.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S CONVERSATIONS WITH LORD CLARENDON.

In our last number we had the good fortune to record, on irrefragable evidence, who it was that in some way, which has yet to be discovered, issued the anonymous Declaration of 28th March, 1856, by which, during the Crimean War, the enemy's goods were allowed to be carried in neutral vessels. This is called a "concession to neutral nations." Doubtless it was a concession to Prussia of the carrying trade between England and Russia, but it was still more a concession to the enemy, who could not have carried on trade with England if the war had been real. The English Russia merchants, it will be recollected, were afterwards permitted to enjoy a share in their own carrying trade, and the entrance of Russian produce or property into this country was never prohibited. This "concession to neutral nations" was then an act of treason in its consequences, as well as in the manner of its accomplishment.

Next in importance to the revelation we recorded last week is that made by Sir William Harcourt respecting Lord Clarendon:—"He had heard Lord Clarendon say that this Declaration would have been made in Paris whether England had joined in it or not—that the Declaration of all the Powers of Europe upon the subject was so pronounced and unanimous, that in that great Conference—which was in some sense a readjustment of Europe—that Declaration would inevitably have been made."

This report of a conversation with Lord Clarendon must be separated from the argumentative portion of the speech. It is not mere opinion: it is a deliberate testimony as to the view expressed of the case by the Minister who signed the Declaration of Paris. We have no intention of disparaging this testimony when we compare it with other evidence. Lord Clarendon is dead, but, besides the conversation thus reported and the conversations that have yet to be reported, we have an account of the matter, signed by Lord Clarendon's own hand. We open the Blue Book at the 22nd Protocol of the Paris Conference. What do we find? Count Walewski, Ambassador in London at the time of the *coup d'etat*, prepared the Declaration of Paris on the 8th April. Lord Clarendon seconded him.

But what said the beaten enemy to the clemency of her victorious opponents? The Plenipotentiary of Russia was not prepared to discuss the question!—"Count Orloff observes that the powers with which he is furnished having for their sole object the restoration of peace, he does not consider himself authorised to take part in a discussion which his instructions had not provided for."

The Russian Plenipotentiaries added that they would take the orders of their Court. The other belligerents were silent. But the abandonment of maritime rights is a "concession to neutral nations." There were two neutral Powers at the Conference. The Austrian, like the Russian Plenipotentiaries, though for a different reason, were not prepared to discuss the matter:—"As regards the principles of maritime law which the first Plenipotentiary of France has proposed for adoption, Count Buol declares that he appreciates their spirit and bearing, but that not being authorised by his instructions to express an opinion upon a matter of such importance, he must for the time confine himself to announcing to the Congress that he is prepared to request the orders of his Sovereign."

Prussia *was* ready to concur with the proposal made by France:—"The maritime principles, says the first Prussian Plenipotentiary (Baron Manteuffel), which the Congress is invited to adopt have always been professed by Prussia, which has constantly endeavoured to render them prevalent."

The unanimity against England is confined to those perennial allies, France and Prussia.

The account given by Lord Clarendon in the Protocol is, therefore, in direct contradiction with that given by him in his conversation with Sir William Harcourt. This conversation therefore proves to those who accept it, *as we do*, as being substantially correct, that the recorded negotiations at the peace were a sham; and if these negotiations were a sham it does not require much argument to prove that the war was of the same character.

Sir William Harcourt "regretted, from the reverence he bore his (Lord Clarendon's) name, the manner in which his hon. friend the Member for the Isle of Wight had spoken of him." Yet it has been left to Sir William Harcourt to bring out this proof of the duplicity of the statesman whose memory he reveres.

Far be it from us to press with unnecessary harshness on the memory of Lord Clarendon. We have reason to believe that the whole period of the Crimean War was felt by him as a blight upon his life, and that when he was, in his last years, left in the Foreign Office to his own judgment, he recovered that peace of mind which he had lost in different circumstances. If Sir W. Harcourt wishes to protect from undue reproach Lord Clarendon's memory, he should apply himself to discover for himself and to reveal to the world the nature of the influences under which he was impelled to become an accomplice in a fraudulent war and a disgraceful peace.

We have said that we accept Sir W. Harcourt's testimony of Lord Clarendon's statement of the case as substantially accurate. But we by no means accept the correctness of Lord Clarendon's view. No force existed in April, 1856, which could have coerced an honest Prime Minister, of ordinary capacity, to give away England's right of defending herself.

What the conjuncture was which was presented to Lord Clarendon's mind and which impelled him to consent to the suppressing of the power of England first at the beginning and then at the end of the war will, if ever English public men recover sense and courage, be made the subject of a solemn inquiry. It is evident that the inaction of Russia described in the Protocol was only a blind. Austria's motives, though totally different, are equally clear with Russia's. She was not engaged in the plot, but she has always found that she could not defend the interests which were common to her and England against an English Minister. Count Buol referred the matter to his Court in perfect good faith, and the reply was, in effect, "If the English Minister is ready to sacrifice England it will be useless for us to oppose him."

Such a letter as this was actually written more than a quarter of a century ago. On the 30th August, 1843, Baron Prokesch, so long Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, wrote to Latour, the Austrian Minister:—"The Porte resists, but there is no one to back her. France follows in the train of England; *England is in understanding with Russia*; and Austria and Germany, who ought to take the lead, are nothing but zeros."*

Germany, that is Prussia, now takes the lead in the place of England, and for the same reason; it is she who is now in understanding with Russia. Her military strength is used to carry out Russia's objects, and Russia's diplomatic skill is used to keep down the maritime strength of England and France.

We have, then, Prussia, the neutral who had profited during the war by the "Concession to Neutrals," and France, who had been employed to induce England to spare the enemy's trade under the pretence of the necessity of an identical rule of war capture. Prussia, in 1856, was not powerful enough to coerce anybody; but France had an army in Turkey. Her flag, unaccompanied by ours, floated at Gallipoli, and she was in possession of the isthmus and the forts on the west coast of the Dardanelles.

It is indubitable that there were men in Louis Napoleon's Cabinet who believed that France was interested in abolishing the right of seizing enemies' goods in neutral vessels. It is equally indubitable that that Cabinet contained from time to time more than one man who, from whatever motive, adopted the interests of Russia as if they had been those of France.

Sir William Harcourt preceded his testimony to Lord Clarendon by a defence of the Declaration of 1854:—"She (England) was engaged in a war with Russia—one of the parties to, indeed the principal promoter of, the doctrine of the Armed Neutrality; she was looking for allies, and her ally was France, and France was as deeply pledged to this principle as Russia, her opponent, was."

The only sense in which it is true that France was as much pledged to the principle as Russia, is that Russia, having violated the principle whenever it suited her to do so, never meant to bind herself by it, but only to impose it on England. As to the search for allies, England might have had all Europe for her allies had she been willing to give up being the ally of Russia. Russia retained England *and* France as her allies through the war, and they accepted her terms at the peace. If there had been in 1854 an England or a France Russia must have disappeared. But there was neither an England nor a France, but, in the words of a celebrated speech, "One Cabinet, some of whose members resided on the banks of the Thames, and some on those of the Seine."

It was the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Bunsen, who wrote at the beginning of the war, "Everybody would be with you if they could only believe that you were with yourselves."

—*Vanity Fair.* DIPLOMATICUS.

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* From the *Radicale* of Vienna.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposit, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz.	qts
Vray Canon	" 18	"	"
Chateau Leoville	" 22	"	"
Chateau Lafite	" 26	"	"
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	" 15	"	"
Liebfraumilch	" 20	"	"
Marcobrunner	" 25	"	"
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto " 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.			

Just Landed.
IND COOPER & Co.'s BEER, Rs. 5-4 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. " 3-4 " pints.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNES
FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	" 38
Carte Blanche	" 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	" 36

CLARETS
DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 9
Christoly	" 10
Lormont	" 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	" 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped .... Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... " 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.
Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.
Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.
Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.
Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL;
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—
"*Dress Bonnets and Hats*," "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*," "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*," "*Nursing Stays*," Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	" 16	Steel Eyeglasses	" 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

INSURANCES.

NEW PLAN
BY THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent. Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

Example.

A, aged 30, wishes to Assure Rs. 1,000	With Profits.			
Annual Premium at Indian Rates	Rs.	36	0	0
Annual Premium at English Rates	"	23	10	8
Difference	Rs.	12	5	4

The "ORIENTAL" charges (*A*) the English Premium of Rs. 23-10 8 *only*. The Extra Premium for India, Rs. 12-5-4, is considered a debt on his Policy. Should (*A*) live until the amount of his Premium with *Compound* Interest at 3 per cent. is equal to the sum assured, *this debt is then cancelled*, and he will be in the same position as if he had been *resident in England* instead of India.

THE DIFFERENCE OF PREMIUM BETWEEN THIS AND ALL THE OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA IS FROM 19 PER CENT. [THE LOWEST] to 103 PER CENT. [THE HIGHEST] IN FAVOUR OF THE "ORIENTAL" RATES. This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Applicants in the Mofussil can effect Assurances without personal attendance in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras. The Medical Adviser's Fee is paid in every case, whether accepted or declined.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring	£9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ...	£987,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs.	480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	"	240	0	0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs.	240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs.	246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	"	123	0	0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs.	123	0	0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.
Statement of Life Business effected up to 31st December, 1874.

Policies in Force.		Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Income.	Life Assurance Fund.
		£	£	£
England	1,058	4,63,374	10,722	34,122
India	611	4,08,434	29,378	21,155
Canada	234	77,707	3,206	2,338
Total	1,903	£9,49,515	£43,306	£57,615

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.
PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO
J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.
Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 4'12" by 9" Tubes.
Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned
FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metal, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.
THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.
LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.
Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.
FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches	90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.
Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of
LAMP CLOCKS,
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